SMOKING BEHAVIOUR OF CANADIANS

1981

by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1981 the proportion of regular smokers in the adult population (age 15 and over) was 33%, the lowest level in 16 years.

Between 1965 and 1981 the proportion of adult males who regularly smoke declined from 54% to 36%. The prevalence of regular smoking in the female population declined from 32% to 29%.

The per capita consumption of cigarettes in Canada remained relatively stable between 1968 and 1981 in spite of large declines in smoking prevalence. In 1968 per capita consumption was 3,703 cigarettes per person. Consumption increased to 3,901 cigarettes per person in 1977 and declined to 3,872 cigarettes per person in 1981.

There is evidence that there has been a decline in the proportion of regular smokers who smoke between 1 and 10 cigarettes a day. The proportion of smokers in the heavier smoker groups has increased among both males and females. The relative increase in the proportion of regular smokers smoking over 25 cigarettes a day between 1970 and 1981 was greater among females (64%) than among males (23.8%). In 1970 approximately 10% of regular smokers smoked over 25 cigarettes a day. In 1981 the proportion increased to 13%.

During the past 16 years, the percentage of teenage males regularly smoking cigarettes declined significantly. The relative percentage decline during the period was 35%. The percentage of teenage females who smoke regularly increased from an initial rate of 20% in 1966 to 28% in 1972 and then declined to 23% in 1981. In 1981, the proportion of regular smokers among adolescent males and females was about the same (23%).

The observed decline in the prevalence of smoking among males occurred in all regions and in all age groups. A decline in the prevalence of smoking among women occurred in all regions. A small increase in prevalence rates was observed among women age 20-24 in Quebec and Ontario.

From 1968 to 1981 sales-weighted tar averages of Canadian cigarettes declined from an average of 21.1 mg. to 13.5 mg. The market share of Canadian low tar brands, arbitrarily defined as brands with nominal deliveries of tar less than or equal to 12 mg. represented 8.3% of the market in 1973 and 34.3% in 1981.

Approximately 37% of all regular smokers stated that they had attempted to quit smoking in the year preceding the survey. Respondents in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups were more likely to make an attempt. Regional comparisons reveal that the proportion of smokers who attempted to quit is higher in Quebec than elsewhere. Approximately 42% of Quebec males and 46% of Quebec females stated that they had attempted to quit smoking.

Approximately 18% of male and 20% of female regular smokers changed their smoking behaviour in a manner that would imply reduced exposure to tar during the year prior to the survey. The most common methods of reducing smoking levels was by shifting to a low tar yield cigarette and/or smoking fewer cigarettes.

SMOKING BEHAVIOUR OF CANADIANS

INTRODUCTION

Smoking has been identified as a major risk to the health of Canadians. According to the World Health Organization,

> Smoking-related diseases are such important causes of disability and premature death in developed countries that the control of cigarette smoking could do more to improve and prolong life in these countries than any single action in the whole field of preventive medicine.

Since 1965, the Department of National Health and Welfare has monitored the smoking behaviour of Canadians through supplements to the Labour Force Survey, carried out by Statistics Canada. This publication, prepared as a working document for persons concerned with smoking behaviour, contains statistical tables and descriptive analysis of smoking trends, with particular emphasis on the latest survey conducted in December 1981.

A number of changes have been introduced into the 1981 Smoking Behaviour Survey. Additional questions were asked in order to more clearly define high risk groups, and to identify groups for which the shift toward reduced smoking levels or smoking cessation is more evident. The additional questions measure duration of exposure to risks of smoking, age at smoking onset, and attempts to quit or reduce smoking levels. The survey methodology and questionnaire are included as appendices to the report. Detailed statistical tables are included at the end of the Report. The estimated base population by labour force demographic classifications are provided to facilitate the collapsing of age categories.

SMOKING PREVALENCE, CANADA 1981
(Tables 1-16)

In the report smokers are categorized by types of smoker on the basis of the question "At the present time, does ... smoke cigarettes."

The overall smoking prevalence pattern in Canada appears to be declining in all age groups. In December 1981, approximately six million Canadians representing 32.7% of the adult population aged 15 years and over were regular smokers. Occasional smokers represented 3.5% of the population, and pure pipe and/or cigar smokers 2.0%.

When regular smoking is examined by age and sex, 36.7% of males are regular smokers compared to 28.9% of females. Males are more likely to smoke than females in all age groups except the 15 to 19 year-old-age group. Smoking prevalence in the 15 to 19 year-old-age group is now substantially the same for both sexes. However, the percent decline in smoking prevalence in the 15 to 19 age group between 1979 and 1981 was more pronounced for males. Data from other surveys are consistent with the hypothesis that smoking prevalence has declined in the 15 to 19 year-old-age group. Male smoking prevalence estimates for the 15 to 19 year-old-group declined from 35.1% in 1966 to 22.8% in 1981, while female estimates increased from 20.0% in 1966 to 26.0% in 1979 before decreasing to 23.4% in 1981.

Trends in Regular Smoking Prevalence, Canada 1966-1981 (Tables 3, 4)

Between 1966 and 1981, the proportion of regular smokers in the Canadian population age 15 years and over declined from approximately 42.8% to 32.7%. Males accounted for the largest share of the overall decline. Between 1966 and 1981, the proportion of male regular smokers declined from 53.6% to 36.7%. The decrease occurred in all age groups.

Female smoking levels have historically been lower than male levels. Between 1966 and 1977, the proportion of regular female smokers remained relatively stable. In 1979, female smoking prevalence started to decline to the 1981 level of 28.9%.

Regional Trends (Tables 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15)

Regional variation has always been an important aspect of Canadian smoking patterns. Between 1966 and 1981, the overall decrease in smoking prevalence in the male population was reflected in regional decreases. The largest relative declines occurred in the provinces of Quebec (18.9%) and British Columbia (17.6%) followed by Ontario (17.2%), the Atlantic Region (14.5%) and Prairie Region (12.3%). In 1981, Quebec and the Atlantic Region had the highest proportion of male regular smokers in Canada. In Quebec, the 1981 smoking prevalence was comparable to the level of the

Ontario male population a decade ago. On a regional basis, British Columbia (30.5%), Ontario (33.1%) and the Prairie Region (34.2%) had the lowest proportion of male regular smokers.

The pattern of decline for the female population age 15 years and over showed interesting regional variation. In British Columbia, the Prairie Region and Ontario, there was a slow incremental decrease between 1966 and 1981. At the end of the period, each of the preceding regions had smoking prevalence levels that were lower than the 1966 level. In Atlantic Region and Quebec, female smoking prevalence tended to increase initially and after 1977 decline to the 1966 prevalence level. In 1981, Quebec (33.4%) and Atlantic Region (29.0%) had the highest proportion of female regular smokers, British Columbia (26.1%), Prairie Region (27.1%) and Ontario (27.2%) had the lowest proportion. This pattern was similar to that observed in the male population.

Previous Labour Force Surveys have provided estimates of the national and regional levels of analysis. At the provincial level, it is possible to obtain reliable estimates of smoking prevalence. However, sampling variability places limitations on the provision of tabulations which involve detailed cross-classifications of data.

Table 7 provides data on smoking prevalence for each province. Among the provinces that comprise the Atlantic Region, Prince Edward Island has the lowest proportion of regular smokers. Approximately 30% of Prince Edward Island adults smoke regularly compared to 34% in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and 35% in New Brunswick.

In relative terms, smoking prevalence among Prince Edward Island males was 15% lower than male smoking prevalence in the remaining Atlantic provinces. The proportion of regular smokers among Prince Edward Island females was only slightly lower than the proportions observed in the other Atlantic provinces.

The prevalence of regular smoking was lower in Saskatchewan than Manitoba or Alberta. Approximately 27% of the adult population smoked regularly compared to 29% in Manitoba and 33% in Alberta. The differences in smoking prevalence within the Prairie Region was again more apparent among males than females. Thirty percent of Saskatchewan males smoked regularly compared to 33% of Manitoba males and 37% of Alberta males. Twenty-five per cent of Saskatchewan females were regular smokers. The proportion of regular smokers among Manitoba females was slightly higher (26%). Twenty-nine per cent of the females in Alberta were regular smokers.

Teenage Smoking Prevalence (Tables 4, 5)

The proportion of regular smokers in the teenage population has also decreased, more so for males than females. The use of proxy reporting may lead to under-estimates of teenage smoking behaviour. However, the use of

proxy reporting has been a feature of the survey since 1966, and the overall trend in smoking is unlikely to be influenced by proxy response. Further analysis of the 1981 data will be conducted to assess the amount of possible underreporting.

The decrease in the proportion of regular smokers in the male population age 15 to 19 was apparent in all regions. The most marked relative decline occurred in the province of Quebec (15.9%) followed by Ontario (10.9%) and British Columbia (10.2%). Smaller relative decreases occurred in the Prairie Region and the Atlantic Region.

Trends in the proportion of regular smokers in the 15 to 19-year-old female population differed from those observed for teenage males. In 1966 the proportion of regular smokers in the teenage female population was considerably lower than the proportion in the male population. In the national population, smoking prevalence in teenage females increased sharply between 1966 and 1972, and slowly declined in successive surveys. The proportion of regular smokers in the female teenage population in 1981 was higher than the initial 1966 prevalence estimate in all regions except British Columbia. In 1981, the proportion of regular smokers in the teenage female population of Quebec (32.4%) was almost twice the proportion in British Columbia (16.6%). In Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Region the proportion of regular smokers in the 15 to 19-year-old female population was higher than for their male counterparts. The observed decline in smoking prevalence among younger men and women supports the conclusion that the rate of initiation of smoking among young men has been much less than among young women.

Educational Level and Regular Smoking Prevalence (Tables 8, 9, 10, 12, 13)

The distribution of smoking behaviour varies significantly with level of education. Table 8 examines the distribution of adult Canadians by level of education and the distribution of regular smokers by level of education. When both sexes were considered, the proportion of regular smokers who fell into the 0 to 8 years education category (21.7%) was consistent with the proportion of all Canadians with 0 to 8 years education (21.4%). A higher proportion of regular smokers were distributed into the 'some secondary and no post-secondary' group that would be expected on the basis of proportionate representation of the group in the population. The proportions of regular smokers distributed into the remaining educational categories 'some post-secondary, post-secondary/diploma and university degree' were somewhat less than the proportion of Canadians in those same educational groups.

Male regular smokers were overrepresented in the 0 to 8 years, and 'some secondary and no post-secondary' educational groups and underrepresented in the remaining educational groups. The distribution of regular smoking in the female population was quite different. The proportion of regular smokers who were distributed into the educational group 'some

secondary and no post-secondary' (62.8%) was far in excess of the proportion of all Canadian women who had attained this level of education (54.0%).

The highest proportion of regular cigarette smokers in 1981 was found among those with 'some secondary and no post-secondary' education (36.4%) and lowest among those with a university degree (19.6%). This pattern prevailed for each region except the Atlantic Region where the highest proportion of regular cigarette smokers was among persons with 0 to 8 years education. Both males and females with university degrees accounted for the lowest proportion of regular cigarette smokers, 22.3% and 15.5%. Males with 0 to 8 years education and females with some high school had the highest smoking rates, 41.7% and 33.5%. Thre greatest contrast within educational groups by region was found among Quebec males with 0 to 8 years of education (52.8%) and British Columbia females with a university degree (11.5%).

Occupation and Smoking (Table 16)

The prevalence of smoking within various occupational groups is important because smoking may interact in combination with physical and chemical agents in the work environment to produce or increase health risks.

Among males who were in the labour force smoking prevalence was lowest in the professional and outdoor occupations, followed by the managerial occupational group. Clerical, sales and service occupations were intermediate in terms of smoking prevalence. The highest smoking prevalence was found among males employed in mining, construction, transportation, product fabrications and 'other' occupations. Smoking prevalence among males who were not working at the time of the survey was low. Between 1977 and 1981 smoking prevalence declined among males in all occupational groups. Resistance to smoking cessation was most apparent among males employed in construction occupations.

For women in the labour force, the 'outdoor' occupational group reported the lowest smoking prevalence followed by the professional occupation group. Next was the sales occupational group followed by the clerical, product fabricating and service occupations. The highest smoking prevalence was found among women in the transport and 'other' occupational categories. The largest declines in smoking prevalence between 1977-1981 among females in the labour force occurred in the managerial, professional and clerical occupations. Women employed in the service, occupations product fabricating and transport occupations were least likely to reduce smoking prevalence.

EXPOSURE TO HEALTH RISKS FROM SMOKING
(Tables 17-29)

Mortality and morbidity risks vary according to the type of smoking behaviour and the degree of exposure to risk. Current regular smokers are at much higher risk of death or illness than former, occasional or non-smokers. Risk has been shown to be related to the number of cigarettes smoked per day, tar/nicotine content of the cigarette smoked, inhalation practices, duration of smoking behaviour and age at which smoking began.

Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day (Tables 17-24)

The tables relating to the number of cigarettes smoked per day represent a departure from the tabular presentation in earlier reports. In former reports, the table 'Percentage of regular cigarette smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, both sexes, by the number of cigarettes smoked per day' provided data on the proportion of the population within specified age groups who were defined as regular smokers who smoked a specified number of cigarettes per day. For example, in 1979 in the 25 to 44 age group, 40.0% of the population in that age group smoked cigarettes regularly. The proportion of the total population age 25 to 44 that smoked between 1 and 10 cigarettes was 5.3%, between 11 and 25 cigarettes 28.7%, and over 25 cigarettes 5.6%. In this year's report, the proportion of regular smokers is defined and the percent distribution by number of cigarettes smoked per day is based on the population of regular smokers rather than the total population.

If readers wish to determine the proportion of the total population in an age specific group that smokes regularly a defined number of cigarettes per day, the estimate can be obtained by multiplying the proportion of regular smokers in the age group by the proportion of regular smokers who smoked the stated number of cigarettes. For example, in Ontario in the 15 years and over age group, 30.1% of males smoked regularly. Approximately 19.6% smoked between 1 and 10 cigarettes per day. The proportion of the total population in that age group who smoked between 1 and 10 cigarettes per day is .301 x .196 = .059 or 5.9%.

Table 18 presents data on the distribution of regular cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked per day for 1970 and 1981. The data indicate a decline in the proportion of regular smokers who smoked between 1 and 10 cigarettes per day. The proportion of smokers in the group smoking over 25 cigarettes a day has increased among both males and females. The relative increase was 24% for males and 64% for females.

There is a large proportion of heavy smokers in British Columbia and Quebec although the prevalence of smoking is lowest in British Columbia and highest in Quebec. One possible interpretation is that when the proportion of regular smokers in a population declines to a low level, individuals who continue to smoke represent a more biased group of smokers. This might partially explain the more frequent smoking of British Columbia respondents. Another possible explanation is that smokers of low tar cigarettes

may compensate for the reduced tar yield by smoking more cigarettes per day. The exposure to risk of smokers smoking over 25 cigarettes per day would be similar to the levels of high tar cigarette smokers who smoke fewer cigarettes. The proportion of smokers who smoke high tar cigarettes (16 mg. and over plus handmade) is highest in Quebec (47.2%) and the proportion smoking low tar cigarettes (0 to 9 mg.) is highest in the province of British Columbia.

Table 24 presents data on the distribution of regular smokers by number of cigarettes smoked per day controlling for level of education and sex. In the total population, the proportion of smokers in the over 25 cigarettes per day category is highest in the 0 to 8 years education (15.4%) and university degree group (15.6%) and intermediate in the other educational categories. It should be noted that 32.5% of the university educated respondents smoked low tar yield cigarettes compared to 14% of those with 0 to 8 years of education. About 23% of the university educated respondents smoked high tar yield cigarettes compared to 51% of those with 0 to 8 years of education. The preceding high tar percentages were obtained by summing the proportion of smokers who smoked cigarettes with 16 mg. of tar and over with the proportion who smoked handmade cigarettes.

Among the male population, 18.9% of those with 0 to 8 years of education smoked over 25 cigarettes per day and 17.1% of the university educated group smoked over 25 cigarettes per day. The proportions in the other educational groups were slightly less than the average for all educational groups (15.1%). Among females, the highest proportion of smokers consuming over 25 cigarettes a day was found in the 'some high school/no post-secondary' group (9.7%) and the university educated group (12.4%). Among males, 27.9% of the university educated group smoked low tar cigarettes compared to 10.9% of those with 0 to 8 years of education. About 23% of university educated males smoked high tar content cigarettes compared to 55.8% of males with 0 to 8 years of education.

Among females, 42.8% of the university educated group smoked low tar cigarettes compared to 22.5% of the 'some secondary/no post-secondary' group. The proportions who smoked high tar cigarettes were 19.2% and 32.2% respectively.

Tar Yield of Current Brand Smoked (Tables 25-27)

The 'tar' portion of cigarette smoke probably contains a major proportion of the carcinogenic elements of whole smoke. The following tables present data relating to the proportion of regular smokers by tar yield of current brand smoked. Tar yield has been arbitrarily defined as low tar (0 to 9 milligrams), medium tar (10 to 15 milligrams) and high tar (16 milligrams and over). Handmade cigarettes are included in the high tar yield category. The shift to lower tar yield cigarettes does not necessarily imply reduced exposure to risk as smokers may make compensatory changes in their smoking behaviour (i.e. smoking more cigarettes per day and inhaling more frequently or deeply).

Tables 25-27 present data on the percent distribution of regular cigarette smokers by tar yield of current brand smoked for the population age 15 years and over.

Eighteen percent of Canadian adults smoked low tar yield cigarettes in 1981. Female regular smokers were more likely to smoke low tar yield cigarettes than males (Table 25).

The proportion of Canadians who smoked high tar yield cigarettes was highest in Quebec (47.2%) and the Atlantic Region (43.2%). The lowest proportion of high tar yield cigarette smokers was found in British Columbia (33.1%). Regional comparisons indicated that 23.2% of British Columbia adults smoked low tar yield cigarettes compared to 13.4% of the regular smoking population of the Atlantic Region and 15.0% of Quebec regular smokers. About 21% of Ontario and the Prairie Region cigarette smokers used low tar yield cigarettes (Table 26).

Regional comparisons indicated that the proportion of males who smoked low tar yield cigarettes was about 17% of regular smokers in British Columbia, the Prairie Region and Ontario. In Quebec about 12% smoked low tar cigarettes and in the Atlantic Region only 9% of male regular smokers smoked low tar brands. When males who smoked high tar yield cigarettes were compared, the proportion of the smoking population that used high tar yield cigarettes was highest in Quebec and the Atlantic Region. About 51% of Quebec and the Atlantic Region male regular smokers smoked high tar yield cigarettes (16 mg. and over combined with handmade). The proportion of high tar yield smokers was 43.8% in the Prairie Region, 39.2% in British Columbia and 35.4% in the Ontario Region (Table 26).

The propensity of female regular smokers to smoke low tar yield cigarettes more than males was also reflected in comparisons between regions. When female regular smokers were compared by region, 30.7% of British Columbia females smoked low tar yield cigarettes compared to approximately 19% of female smokers in Quebec and the Atlantic Region. The latter two regions contributed the largest proportion of female smokers in the high tar yield category. The proportion of low tar yield cigarette smokers in Ontario and the Prairie Region was 27% (Table 26).

The tendency to smoke low tar yield cigarettes is directly related to education. Approximately 18% of regular smokers smoke low tar yield cigarettes. Only 14% of respondents with 0 to 8 years education smoke low tar yield cigarettes compared to 32% of university educated respondents (Table 27).

The strength of the relationship is greater among males than females. About 11% of males with 0 to 8 years education smoke low tar yield cigarettes, compared to 28% of males with a university degree. Among females, 19% of females with 0 to 8 years education smoke low tar yield cigarettes compared to 43% of the university educated females. Within all educational categories, females are more likely than males to smoke low tar yield cigarettes.

Duration of Cigarette Smoking (Tables 28-29)

Overall smoking-related morbidity and mortality rates exhibit an inverse relationship with the age of initiation of the smoking habit. Table 28 indicates that approximately 80% of regular smokers started smoking before age 20. Approximately 21% of males and 16% of females started smoking before age 15. In the 15 to 19 age group 29% of males started smoking before age 15 compared to 36% of females between the ages of 15 and 19. This finding is consistent with estimates obtained from recent smoking surveys[1]. The data relating to the age of smoking onset among older age groups should be interpreted with caution because the recall of the age at which smoking commenced may not be as accurate in the older age groups. In addition, excess mortality* of the longer duration smokers from smoking-related diseases would reduce the proportion who state that they started at an early age.

The pattern of age of smoking onset among females is consistent with the historical context of female smoking behaviour. In the older age groups females are much less likely to state that they started smoking before age 20 and a higher proportion started smoking later in life.

Table 29 presents data on regular cigarette smokers by years of exposure to smoking. Approximately 48% of Canadian males and 39% of females have been exposed to the risks of smoking for twenty years or more. The proportion of male smokers who smoked for twenty years or more was highest in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. Among females, the highest proportion of long duration smokers was highest in Ontario and British Columbia.

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[1] A number of surveys conducted by national survey firms for the Health Services and Promotion Branch have obtained data on smoking prevalence among teenagers (ie) National Gallup Youth Omnibus Survey, May 1982.

* Epidemiological studies have demonstrated that the overall mortality of male regular smokers irrespective of the quantity smoked is 70 percent higher than that of non-smokers. See Richard Doll; "The Smoking Induced Epidemic" in Canadian Journal of Public Health, Volume 72, Number 6, 1981 p.372-381.

EFFORT TO STOP SMOKING
(Tables 30-33)

In the 1981 survey a question was asked to measure the perception of respondents regarding their efforts to stop smoking. Question 24 in the interview schedule asked "Has ... made an effort to stop smoking in the past 12 months?" The interviewers were advised that an effort was defined as a display of power or something accomplished involving concentration or special activity. The past twelve months was defined as the period from the first of December 1980 to the end of November 1981.

The definition allows a wide latitude in behaviour and the perception of behaviour in terms of smoking cessation efforts. Individual smoking behaviour may have involved patterns such as quitting entirely for short periods of time, switching to a low tar yield cigarette, reducing the number of cigarettes smoked per day, or some combination of the preceding. For some individuals any of the preceding patterns may have been interpreted as an attempt to stop smoking.

Table 31 provides data on the proportion of regular smokers who stated that they had attempted to quit smoking in the year preceding the survey. The data indicate that approximately 37% of all Canadian smokers made an attempt to quit. There was little difference in the proportion of males and females who attempted to quit. Respondents in the younger age groups were more likely to make an attempt.

Regional comparisons reveal that the proportion of smokers who attempted to quit is higher in Quebec than elsewhere in Canada. Approximately 42% of Quebec males and 46% of Quebec females attempted to quit. In the younger age groups 44% of the 15 to 19 age group and 50% of the 20 to 24 age group attempted to quit. In general, the data suggest that throughout Canada a substantial proportion of males and females in all age groups and in all regions perceive themselves as having made an attempt to quit smoking. Regardless what the data mean in terms of actual smoking cessation behaviour, they do indicate an awareness among Canadians of the desirability of smoking cessation.

Education was an important factor influencing self-perception of attempts to stop smoking. In the total population of Canada, 37% of regular smokers attempted to quit. The proportion of smokers with 0 to 8 years education who stated that they had attempted to quit smoking was similar to the national average (37.7%); respondents with some secondary and no post-secondary education were somewhat less likely to have made an attempt (35.8%). This decrease was due to the high proportion of regular smokers among females in that educational category, and the relatively low proportion who attempted to quit. The proportion of respondents who attempted to stop generally increased with education. Approximately 40% of the respondents with a post-secondary certificate or diploma or a university degree attempted to quit (Table 33).

Among males, the relationship between attempting to quit and level of education was more apparent. The proportion of male regular smokers who attempted to quit increased directly with increased education. Among females, as previously noted, the educational category with the highest smoking prevalence had the lowest proportion of respondents who attempted to quit.

The proportion of respondents who said that they attempted to stop is considerably higher than the proportion who made a clear attempt to reduce their smoking level as will be seen in the subsequent analysis.

Clear Attempt to Reduce Smoking Level (Tables 34-36)

A number of questions were asked to define those regular smokers who made a clear effort to reduce their smoking level. The decision logic table governing the derivation of the variable is described in Table A in the appendix. Under the conditions of classification, an individual who had shifted to a milder brand and also was smoking fewer cigarettes per day, would be regarded as a clear attempt to reduce smoking. If for example, an individual had shifted to a stronger brand but was smoking fewer cigarettes, it was not regarded as a clear attempt. The primary consideration in the assignment of smokers into the 'clear attempt to reduce' category was whether the smoking pattern implied a reduction in tar exposure during the period.

The proportion of the population that is defined as having made a clear attempt to reduce is influenced to some extent by the existing smoking patterns within the population. A region with a large population of regular smokers who smoked high tar yield cigarettes and smoked more frequently would have a greater chance of contributing to the pool of smokers who made a clear attempt to reduce. Consequently, comparisons between regions should be made with this caveat in mind. A more systematic analysis would compare smokers by taking into account the tar yield of the cigarette smoked one year prior to the survey. This information was not captured in the 1981 survey.

Table 34 presents estimates of the proportion of regular smokers who made a clear attempt to reduce their smoking level. The proportion of female regular smokers who attempted to reduce their smoking level (20.3%) was slightly higher than the proportion of males who attempted to reduce (18.1%). This pattern applied to all age groups except the 65 years and older age group.

Regional comparisons indicated that females were more likely to have reduced their smoking level than males. The sharpest contrast was in British Columbia where 23.9% of females made a clear attempt to reduce their smoking level compared to 17.8% of males (Table 35).

Males in the Atlantic Region, Quebec and the Prairie Region were less likely to have reduced their smoking levels while males in British Columbia and Ontario were most likely to have reduced. Among females, the lowest

proportions of regular smokers who made a clear attempt to reduce smoking levels were found in Quebec and the Atlantic Region; the highest proportions were in British Columbia, Ontario and the Prairie Region.

The attempt to reduce smoking levels appears to be a phenomenon that is not strongly influenced by educational status. About 19.1% of all regular smokers made a clear attempt to reduce their smoking level. When the total population over the age of 15 was considered, the highest proportion (21.3%) was found among those with some post-secondary education. The lowest proportion of reduction attempts (18.5%) occurred among those with 0 to 8 years education (Table 36).

Among males, the university educated had the highest proportion (21.8%) and those with 0 to 8 years education had the lowest (17.4%). Among females, the pattern varied slightly, the highest proportion of reduction attempts was among women with some post-secondary education (26.0%) and the lowest among those with university education (18.9%).

Smoking Cessation (Tables 37-39)

Table 37 presents data on the smoking cessation rates of Canadians who ever smoked regularly. The smoking cessation rate is obtained by dividing the number of ex-regular smokers by the number of ever smoked within each relevant demographic age group.

In both the male and female populations the proportion of the population that smoked regularly and subsequently quit, increases with the age of smoker. However, within each age group, the percentage of smokers who quit is, with the exception of the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 age groups, higher for males than for females. The higher cessation rates for both sexes in the higher age groups may be related to the possible excess mortality of long duration regular smokers. If mortality reduced the size of the 'ever smoked' population, the cessation rates would be inflated.

The age groups least likely to be affected by the problem of a mortality bias are the younger age groups. Among these groups, the cessation rates are interesting because the data do not support the view that younger women are less likely to quit smoking. Among the 15 to 19 age group, females exhibit a cessation rate that is almost twice as high as the rate of 15 to 19 year old males. The cessation rate is also higher for females in the 20 to 24 age group.

The higher cessation rates for females in the two younger age groups may reflect the fact that Canadian females start smoking at an earlier age than males. The higher cessation rates of young females may also be due to a systematic bias in the reporting of the smoking status of younger females. There is no compelling evidence to substantiate the latter interpretation at present.

Ex-regular Smokers (Tables 38-39)

(Persons who smoked regularly in the past, but at present do not smoke a pipe, cigarettes or cigars).

In December 1981, 2,813,686 Canadians were ex-regular smokers. This figure represented 15.3% of the population age 15 and over. The proportion and number of ex-regular smokers in the male population was higher than among the female. 1,776,438 males were ex-regular smokers compared to 1,037,248 females. These estimates represented 19.7% and 11.0% of the male and female population. The proportion of ex-regular smokers increased by age except among the female population age 65 years and over. The proportions of ex-regular smokers in the male population were generally higher in each of the age groups above age 24. Proportions of ex-regular smokers in the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 age groups were higher among females.

The ratio of ex-regular smokers to regular smokers is noteworthy because ex-regular smokers represent an exemplar model for regular smokers who would like to quit smoking. In both sexes, the ratio of ex-regular smokers to regular smokers decreases as a function of age. The pattern is more pronounced among the female population. In the older population, generally, there are more ex-regular smokers than regular smokers. This may be related to a tendency to quit smoking as one gets older, and the possible excess mortality of long duration regular cigarette smokers.

The ratio of regular smokers to ex-regular smokers was higher in Quebec and lowest in British Columbia for both males and females. This finding is consistent with the historical context of smoking patterns in those two regions.

Non-smokers (Tables 40-46)

Since 1965, the proportion of non-smokers in Canada (defined as respondents who do not smoke a pipe, cigarettes or cigars) increased 11.6%. Male non-smokers increased 21.2% and female non-smokers only 2.2% during the period. The higher increase in non-smoking males reflects the fact that a much higher proportion of the male population smoked at the beginning of the period.

In December 1981, there was a total of 61.8% (11,390,396) non-smokers in the Canadian population 15 years of age and over made up of 56.0% male (5,050,936) and 67.5% female (6,339,410) non-smokers.

When the age sex distribution of non-smokers is examined, the highest proportion of male non-smokers was in the 15 to 19 age group (72.6%). The proportion of non-smokers declined to 49.7% in the 25 to 44 age group and increased to 70.5% in the 65 and over age group. The female non-smoker pattern differed from the male. Non-smokers represented 72.3% of the 15 to 19-year-old age group, but declined to the lowest point for age 20 to 24,

54.7% and rose to 86.6% for 65 years of age and over. These age/sex patterns in non-smoker prevalence have been similar in each survey since 1965, reflecting historical differences in male/female smoking behaviour.

The proportion of non-smokers in the population 15 years of age and over varies by region and level of education. In 1981, British Columbia had the highest percent of non-smokers (67.1%) compared to the lowest percent (55.8%) in Quebec. Since 1965, the largest increase in the non-smoking population was in British Columbia, 14.6%, and the smallest in Atlantic Region, 7.8%. The lowest proportion of non-smokers in Canada is found in Quebec males age 45 to 64 (41.5%). The overall proportion of 48.8% is also lowest in Quebec. Since 1965 both the absolute (23.4%) and relative increase (92.1%) in the proportion of non-smokers in the male population has been greatest in Quebec.

Since 1965 the largest absolute (8.5%) and relative increase (13.6%) in the proportion of non-smokers in the female population occurred in British Columbia. The proportion of non-smokers decreased in Atlantic Region (1.9%) and remained stable in Quebec. Small absolute increases in the proportion of non-smokers occurred in the Prairie Region (2.0%) and in Ontario (3.3%).

In 1981, non-smokers were more prevalent among those with a university degree, 73%, and lowest among respondents with some secondary and no post-secondary education. The proportion of both male and female non-smokers was highest in the university educated, 68.1% and 80.9%. The lowest percent of male non-smokers was among those with 0 to 8 years education (50.5%) while the lowest percent of female non-smokers was found among women with some secondary and no post-secondary education (63.0%).

When non-smoking is examined by education within regions, the lowest percent of male non-smokers is found among those with 0 to 8 years education in Atlantic Region and Quebec. In Ontario, the proportion in the 0 to 8 years education and some high school is about the same. In the Prairie Region and British Columbia the lowest percent of non-smokers is found in the some secondary and no post-secondary group.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS 1968-1981

The estimated per capita consumption of cigarettes has shown remarkable stability over the period 1968-1981. Table 47 presents estimates of domestic sales of tobacco products and per capita consumption of tobacco products in Canada between 1968 and 1981. Between 1968 and 1981 domestic sales of manufactured cigarettes rose 43.8%, an increase of approximately 3.4% per annum. Cigar sales declined from 462 million in 1968 to 414 million in 1981. Fine cut tobacco is normally used by consumers who roll their own cigarettes. Consumption of fine cut tobacco also exhibited a downward trend. In 1968 approximately 7.03 million kilograms of fine cut tobacco was sold compared to 4.76 million kilograms in 1981.

Estimates of the number of smokers were obtained from the Labour Force Surveys on Smoking and estimates of the total number of cigarettes consumed were obtained from statistics relating to the production and disposition of tobacco products. Table 48 presents estimates of daily average per smoker consumption of cigarettes in Canada between 1965 and 1981.

If an attempt is made to reconcile the estimate of total number of cigarettes consumed on the basis of sales data with estimates from the Labour Force Survey based on prevalence and frequency of smoking, the Labour Force Survey estimates of total cigarettes consumed is lower. There are a number of reasons why estimates of total cigarettes consumed based on sales data would not reconcile with estimates obtained from the Labour Force Survey:

- The military, institutional and native Indian populations are excluded from the Labour Force Survey. These populations may contain large numbers of heavy smokers and represent about two percent of the population over age fifteen.

- The populations of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are not included in the survey.

- Sales of cigarettes to tourists or visitors may account for a small proportion of overall consumption.

- Estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey would not take into account the stocks of cigarettes that are in warehouses or on retail outlet shelves.

- The social norms regarding cigarette smoking have changed in recent years. Smoking is regarded by an increasing proportion of the population as a negative social behaviour. Consequently, respondents may be inclined to underreport both their own level of consumption and that of other household members.

However, if it is assumed that the degree of underestimation of smoking prevalence in the Labour Force Survey has remained constant over time, and that the proportion of tobacco production consumed by groups in the population not covered by the Labour Force Survey has also remained

constant, the secular trend of per smoker average daily consumption may provide an indirect measure of the relative increase in daily consumption over the time period.

If the preceding assumptions are valid, the per smoker capita daily consumption of cigarettes appears to have increased by approximately 26% between 1965 and 1981.

In Canada, as in the rest of the world, sales-weighted tar averages of cigarettes have dropped considerably. Chart 1 indicates the secular decline of sales-weighted average tar deliveries in milligrams per cigarette of Canadian cigarettes between 1968 and 1981. Sales-weighted tar averages decreased from 21.1 mg. in 1968 to 13.5 mg. in 1981 for a relative decline of 36%. The market share of Canadian low tar brands, arbitrarily defined as brands with nominal deliveries of tar less than or equal to 12 mg. represented 8.3% of the market in 1973 and 34.3% in 1981 (Chart 2).

The implications of the shift toward lower tar content cigarettes for exposure to risk are still uncertain. There is indirect evidence from the linkage of sales and smoking prevalence data that regular smokers have increased the number of cigarettes smoked per day (Table 48). There is also evidence in the survey responses that a higher proportion of regular smokers consume over 25 cigarettes a day (Table 18).

Regular cigarette smokers may be making compensatory increases in the number of cigarettes smoked. If so, the potential level of tar/nicotine exposure may be similar to the levels experienced by smokers who smoke high tar/nicotine content cigarettes.

CONCLUSIONS

The 1981 survey of the smoking behaviour of Canadians provides evidence of a continuation in the secular decline of smoking prevalence rates in Canada. Between 1966 and 1981, the percentage of adult males who regularly smoke cigarettes declined from approximately 54 percent to 37 percent. During the same period prevalence rates for females declined from 31 percent to 29 percent. (Chart 3, 4)

Because of population growth during the interval the net decline in the prevalence of regular cigarette smoking in the population age 15 years and over is not matched by a decline in the absolute number of cigarette smokers. Although the percentage of adults who regularly smoke cigarettes fell from an estimated 42.8 percent in 1966 to an estimated 32.7 percent in 1981, the total number of Canadian regular cigarette smokers increased from an estimated 5.7 million in 1966 to 6.0 million in 1981. This relatively small increase represented the net effect of an estimated 9.2 percent decrease in the absolute number of male smokers and a 29 percent increase in the absolute number of female smokers.

A substantial proportion of regular smokers have shifted to low tar yield cigarettes. There is some evidence that regular cigarette smokers are smoking more cigarettes per day. Compensatory changes in smoking behaviour among smokers of low tar/nicotine cigarettes could lead to similar levels of exposure to the hazardous constituents of tobacco as experienced by high tar yield cigarette smokers.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SMOKING BEHAVIOUR, SEX AND AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1981

SEX AND AGE GROUP	TOTAL	NON-SMOKERS	REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	OCCASIONAL CIGARETTE SMOKERS	PURE PIPE AND/ OR CIGAR SMOKERS
BOTH SEXES					
TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER n (IN THOUSANDS)	18,420.4	61.8%	32.7%	3.5%	2.0%
15-19	2,205.0	72.4	23.1	4.2	*
20-24	2,329.2	54.7	40.4	4.2	*
25-44	7,081.5	56.3	38.0	3.5	2.2
45-64	4,568.4	60.4	33.7	3.2	2.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,236.3	79.2	15.3	2.4	3.1
TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	16,215.4	60.4	34.0	3.4	2.2
MALES					
TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER n (IN THOUSANDS)	9,026.3	56.0	36.7	3.4	
15-19	1,123.3	72.6	22.8	4.1	*
20-24	1,175.3	54.7	39.9	3.9	*
25-44	3,531.6	49.7	42.6	3.5	4.2
45-64	2,227.4	52.2	39.3	3.2	5.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	968.6	69.5	21.3	2.3	6.9
TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	7,902.6	53.6	38.7	3.3	4.4
FEMALES					
TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER n (IN THOUSANDS)	9,394.1	67.5	28.9	3.5	*
15-19	1,081.7	72.3	23.4	4.3	*
20-24	1,153.7	54.7	40.8	4.5	*
25-44	3,549.9	62.9	33.4	3.6	*
45-64	2,341.0	68.1	28.5	3.2	*
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,267.7	86.6	10.8	2.5	*
TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	8,312.4	66.9	29.6	3.4	*

Notes: * Percentage based on population estimate too small to be reliable.
Q High sampling variance, use with caution
Percentages may not add exactly to 100 due to rounding error

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Supplement, December 1981.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1981

SEX	AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION (N) (IN THOUSANDS)	REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	
			NUMBER (n) (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENTAGE
BOTH SEXES	TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER	18,420.4	6,023.1	32.7%
	15 - 19	2,205.0	509.0	23.1
	20 - 24	2,329.2	940.3	40.4
	25 - 44	7,081.5	2,689.5	38.0
	45 - 64	4,568.4	1,541.2	33.7
	65 YEARS AND OVER	2,236.3	343.1	15.3
	TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	16,215.4	5,514.1	34.0
MALES	TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER	9,026.3	3,310.7	36.7
	15 - 19	1,123.4	256.0	22.8
	20 - 24	1,175.5	469.3	39.9
	25 - 44	3,531.6	1,504.2	42.6
	45 - 64	2,227.4	875.0	39.3
	65 YEARS AND OVER	968.6	206.1	21.3
	TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	7,902.9	3,054.7	38.7
FEMALES	TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER	9,394.1	2,712.4	28.9
	15 - 19	1,081.7	253.0	23.4
	20 - 24	1,153.7	471.0	40.8
	25 - 44	3,549.9	1,185.3	33.4
	45 - 64	2,341.0	666.2	28.5
	65 YEARS AND OVER	1,267.7	136.9	10.8
	TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	8,312.4	2,459.4	29.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Supplement, December 1981

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE MALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY REGION AND AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1966 to 1981 (a)

AGE GROUP	YEAR	CANADA	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER	1966	53.6	53.6	63.8	50.3	46.5	48.1
	1972	47.4	48.0	57.1	43.8	42.0	41.8
	1975	43.3	44.5	50.4	40.6	39.5	39.2
	1977	40.8	43.5	47.8	38.2	37.9	34.0
	1979	38.6	40.4	47.4	34.4	36.0	33.2
	1981	36.7	39.1	44.9	33.1	34.2	30.5
15 - 19	1966	35.1	34.3	47.7	29.4	27.9	26.6 Q
	1972	35.0	37.5	44.0	30.4	31.2	27.4
	1975	29.5	31.2	40.7	22.2	25.4	27.2
	1977	26.9	27.5	31.3	24.5 Q	25.8	*
	1979	26.8	29.5	37.3	18.9	26.5	24.8 Q
	1981	22.8	27.0	31.8	18.5	19.2	16.4
20 - 24	1966	60.1	59.7	69.1	57.6	49.1	56.5
	1972	52.6	53.9	61.3	47.8	47.5	49.5
	1975	48.3	52.5	59.2	40.8	44.4	43.4
	1977	45.2	49.2	48.3	42.0	45.6	42.3 Q
	1979	42.3	47.9	50.3	39.4	39.5	29.5 Q
	1981	39.9	45.2	44.5	38.2	36.2	35.2
25 - 44	1966	61.8	66.0	71.7	57.7	54.5	56.0
	1972	53.3	54.1	62.2	50.4	47.0	47.9
	1975	48.3	49.4	50.2	49.7	45.7	41.9
	1977	47.0	50.9	53.5	44.7	44.3	39.6
	1979	44.0	44.6	52.8	39.8	41.3	39.4
	1981	42.6	44.3	48.7	39.2	42.6	37.3
45 - 64	1966	57.8	59.2	67.7	54.6	51.1	52.8
	1972	50.0	52.2	61.4	45.4	44.9	43.3
	1975	46.5	47.2	55.8	42.6	43.0	41.8
	1977	42.3	45.7	52.5	38.9	37.8	33.9
	1979	40.5	45.0	48.8	36.8	36.7	35.2
	1981	39.3	41.2	51.4	35.0	33.9	32.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	1966	32.3	28.2	37.2	31.9	31.1	30.0
	1972	30.4	28.4	39.2	28.2	28.7	23.3 Q
	1975	29.3	31.6	37.4	23.9	26.0	32.4
	1977	27.5	30.1	37.1 Q	25.3 Q	24.4	*
	1979	24.6	22.9	31.4	21.9	24.1	21.8 Q
	1981	21.3	25.5	29.9	17.5	19.9	14.9
TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	1966	56.7	57.5	66.7	53.6	49.5	51.0
	1972	49.5	50.2	59.5	46.0	43.8	43.8
	1975	45.6	47.2	52.1	43.5	42.0	41.0
	1977	43.0	46.4	50.6	40.4	39.9	35.4
	1979	40.4	42.3	49.0	36.7	37.5	34.3
	1981	38.7	41.1	46.7	35.0	33.9	32.1

Notes: (a) Data for age groups by regions are not available for 1965 and 1970. 1966 and 1972 are used as reference years.
Q High sampling variance, use with caution.
* Percentage based on population estimate too small to be reliable.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Supplement, December 1981.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY REGION AND AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1966 to 1981 (a)

AGE GROUP	YEAR	CANADA	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER	1966	32.1	28.8	33.4	31.5	30.3	36.5
	1972	32.4	29.8	37.2	29.6	31.0	33.3
	1975	31.4	30.3	34.6	30.1	29.9	30.3
	1977	31.1	32.5	35.5	28.8	29.8	28.8
	1979	30.1	30.1	34.6	27.9	29.6	26.9
	1981	28.9	29.0	33.4	27.2	27.1	26.1
15 - 19	1966	20.0	17.8	23.7	17.6	18.0	24.4 Q
	1972	28.4	25.2	38.6	23.1	25.9	24.8 Q
	1975	27.4	24.4	33.3	24.2	26.3	26.4
	1977	26.7	28.1	32.8	22.2 Q	24.1	28.2 Q
	1979	26.0	22.8	33.0	22.3	25.9	23.1 Q
	1981	23.4	21.2	32.4	19.4	23.2	16.6
20 - 24	1966	43.4	40.5	41.8	42.9	44.7	50.0
	1972	40.6	38.6	46.3	37.3	39.6	38.3
	1975	38.3	40.5	40.9	33.1	39.7	43.1
	1977	40.7	43.1	49.6	36.7	38.2	31.4 Q
	1979	39.8	42.6	45.9	34.6	40.5	37.9
	1981	40.8	39.0	48.1	40.3	38.0	30.6
25 - 44	1966	31.4	41.1	41.2	40.2	40.5	43.8
	1972	38.8	37.7	43.3	34.7	39.6	40.7
	1975	37.0	38.8	39.3	36.1	36.6	33.1
	1977	36.6	40.4	39.6	33.6	37.7	34.3
	1979	36.0	38.2	40.6	33.1	36.1	31.9
	1981	33.4	37.4	37.2	30.6	32.2	31.6
45 - 64	1966	31.7	26.7	32.5	32.4	27.6	38.1
	1972	31.6	27.4	32.9	31.6	29.2	35.3
	1975	31.8	27.4	36.1	31.9	27.4	30.8
	1977	30.5	29.8	33.8	29.5	27.8	29.5
	1979	28.9	27.0	32.3	29.0	25.3	26.5
	1981	28.5	27.2	31.5	28.4	24.9	27.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	1966	8.3	*	7.7 Q	7.8 Q	*	15.3 Q
	1972	10.4	*	12.8	9.7 Q	8.6 Q	10.9 Q
	1975	10.8	7.8 Q	9.3 Q	12.0	11.3 Q	12.3 Q
	1977	12.0	10.4 Q	*	12.5 Q	9.9 Q	*
	1979	10.6	9.2 Q	10.3 Q	10.7 Q	12.4	*
	1981	10.8	7.7	12.0	10.8	8.8	13.5
TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	1966	34.0	31.1	35.1	33.5	32.3	38.4
	1972	33.0	30.6	36.9	30.6	31.7	34.4
	1975	32.0	31.4	34.8	31.0	30.5	30.8
	1977	31.8	33.2	35.9	29.7	30.7	28.9
	1979	30.7	31.3	34.9	28.7	30.2	27.4
	1981	29.6	30.2	33.5	28.2	27.6	27.2

Notes: (a) Data for age groups by regions are not available for 1965 and 1970. 1966 and 1972 are used as reference years.
Q High sampling variance, use with caution.
* Percentage based on population estimate; too small to be reliable.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Supplement, December 1981.

TABLE 5

ESTIMATED AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY PROVINCE, CANADA, 1981

	CANADA	PROVINCE									
		NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.
BOTH SEXES											
TOTAL											
15 YEARS AND OVER...	18,420,364	413,992	91,603	638,664	525,456	4,914,970	6,655,517	760,200	717,959	1,614,359	2,087,644
15 - 19.....	2,205,006	64,359	12,559	81,153	69,800	587,185	785,164	88,990	88,843	198,102	228,853
20 - 24.....	2,329,183	58,986	11,517	81,648	69,742	628,634	818,920	91,759	89,371	234,012	244,595
25 - 44.....	7,081,466	161,060	32,402	235,701	199,672	1,936,509	2,518,327	276,296	247,502	675,293	798,705
45 - 64.....	4,568,408	86,658	21,004	151,031	118,987	1,218,908	1,716,153	190,130	180,429	355,610	529,499
65 YEARS AND OVER...	2,236,302	42,930	14,121	89,132	67,256	543,735	816,933	113,026	111,815	151,343	285,993
20 YEARS AND OVER...	16,215,358	349,633	79,044	557,511	455,656	4,327,785	5,870,354	671,210	629,116	1,416,257	1,858,791
SEX											
MALE											
ALL AGES											
15 YEARS AND OVER...	9,026,309	209,356	45,027	309,299	258,522	2,394,637	3,245,401	370,389	358,646	809,958	1,025,075
15 - 19.....	1,123,351	32,866	6,426	40,784	35,645	299,180	401,021	45,129	45,617	100,130	116,554
20 - 24.....	1,175,459	30,307	5,864	40,491	35,475	317,093	414,271	46,481	45,944	117,499	122,035
25 - 44.....	3,531,549	81,798	16,039	116,235	100,071	965,270	1,246,279	137,612	125,603	344,072	398,571
45 - 64.....	2,227,383	44,225	10,302	72,668	57,455	584,569	838,414	91,415	89,297	179,027	260,012
65 YEARS AND OVER...	968,567	20,160	6,396	39,121	29,876	228,526	345,416	49,752	52,186	69,231	127,904
20 YEARS AND OVER...	7,902,958	176,490	38,601	268,515	222,877	2,095,457	2,844,380	325,260	313,030	709,828	908,521
FEMALE											
ALL AGES											
15 YEARS AND OVER...	9,394,055	204,637	46,576	329,366	266,935	2,520,332	3,410,116	389,312	359,312	804,401	1,062,569
15 - 19.....	1,081,655	31,493	6,133	40,369	34,155	288,005	384,143	43,861	43,226	97,972	112,299
20 - 24.....	1,153,724	28,679	5,653	41,157	34,267	311,541	404,650	45,278	43,427	116,513	122,560
25 - 44.....	3,549,917	79,262	16,363	119,466	99,601	971,238	1,272,048	138,684	121,899	331,222	400,135
45 - 64.....	2,341,025	42,433	10,702	78,363	61,532	634,340	877,739	98,715	91,132	176,583	269,487
65 YEARS AND OVER...	1,267,735	22,770	7,725	50,011	37,380	315,209	471,537	63,274	59,629	82,112	158,089
20 YEARS AND OVER...	8,312,400	173,144	40,443	288,997	232,780	2,232,327	3,025,974	345,951	316,087	706,429	950,270

Source: Labour Force Survey estimate, December 1981.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND PROVINCE, CANADA, 1981

	REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS										
		PROVINCE									
	CANADA	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.
BOTH SEXES											
TOTAL											
ALL AGES											
15 YEARS AND OVER...	6,023,140	139,641	27,760	218,228	182,013	1,916,758	2,000,916	223,190	196,204	528,460	589,970
15 - 19.....	509,005	13,087	*	20,433	18,862	188,298	148,451	20,015	14,537	45,086	37,673
20 - 24.....	940,331	26,347	4,114	35,034	27,981	291,098	321,239	34,851	28,198	91,048	80,422
25 - 44.....	2,689,494	65,571	12,187	95,896	83,474	830,978	877,287	96,174	88,874	263,912	275,142
45 - 64.....	1,541,171	28,680	6,447	53,435	40,098	500,358	542,673	54,456	50,540	108,070	156,413
65 YEARS AND OVER...	343,140	5,956	*	13,430	11,598	106,027	111,267	17,694	14,055	20,345	40,320
20 YEARS AND OVER...	5,514,135	126,554	25,197	197,794	163,151	1,728,460	1,852,465	203,175	181,668	483,374	552,297
SEX											
MALE											
ALL AGES											
15 YEARS AND OVER...	3,310,717	82,342	14,911	119,910	104,589	1,074,626	1,074,140	122,654	106,232	298,213	313,100
15 - 19.....	255,979	8,016	*	11,780	10,148	95,029	74,015	9,649	6,872	20,113	19,085
20 - 24.....	469,320	15,265	*	17,445	16,622	141,255	158,358	18,632	13,822	43,601	42,928
25 - 44.....	1,504,207	35,037	6,545	53,158	44,545	469,748	488,095	53,559	47,809	157,188	148,523
45 - 64.....	875,016	19,034	3,927 Q	28,896	24,295	300,253	293,225	29,301	28,571	63,950	83,564
65 YEARS AND OVER...	206,195	4,990	*	8,632	8,979	68,341	60,446	11,514	9,159	13,360	19,000
20 YEARS AND OVER...	3,054,738	74,326	13,639	108,130	94,441	979,597	1,000,124	113,005	99,360	278,100	294,015
FEMALE											
ALL AGES											
15 YEARS AND OVER...	2,712,423	57,299	12,849	98,318	77,424	842,132	926,777	100,536	89,972	230,247	276,870
15 - 19.....	253,026	5,071	*	8,653	8,714	93,268	74,436	10,366	7,665	24,973	18,588
20 - 24.....	471,011	11,082	2,721 Q	17,589	11,360	149,843	162,881	16,220	14,376	47,446	37,494
25 - 44.....	1,185,288	30,534	5,642 Q	42,738	38,929	361,230	389,192	42,614	41,065	106,723	126,620
45 - 64.....	666,154	9,646	2,520 Q	24,539	15,803	200,105	249,448	25,156	21,969	44,120	72,849
65 YEARS AND OVER...	136,944	*	*	4,798	2,619	37,686	50,821	6,180	4,897	6,984	21,320
20 YEARS AND OVER...	2,459,397	52,228	11,557	89,664	68,710	748,863	852,341	90,170	82,308	205,274	258,282

* Population estimate too small to be reliable.

Q High sampling variance use with caution.

TABLE 7

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND PROVINCE, CANADA, 1981

	REGULAR SMOKERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION										
		PROVINCE									
	CANADA	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.
BOTH SEXES											
TOTAL											
ALL AGES											
15 YEARS AND OVER...	32.7%	33.7%	30.3%	34.2%	34.6%	39.0%	30.1%	29.4%	27.3%	32.7%	28.3%
15 - 19.....	23.1	20.3	*	25.2	27.0	32.1	18.9	22.5	16.4	22.8	16.5
20 - 24.....	40.4	44.7	35.7 Q	42.9	40.1	46.3	39.2	38.0	31.6	38.9	32.9
25 - 44.....	38.0	40.7	37.6	40.7	41.8	42.9	34.8	34.8	35.9	39.1	34.4
45 - 64.....	33.7	33.1	30.7	35.4	33.7	41.0	31.6	28.6	28.0	30.4	29.5
65 YEARS AND OVER...	15.3	13.9	*	15.1	17.2	19.5	13.6	15.7	12.6	13.4	14.1
20 YEARS AND OVER...	34.0	36.2	31.9	35.5	35.8	39.9	31.6	30.3	28.9	34.1	29.7
SEX											
MALE											
ALL AGES											
15 YEARS AND OVER...	36.7	39.3	33.1	38.8	40.5	44.9	33.1	33.1	29.6	36.8	30.5
15 - 19.....	22.8	24.4	*	28.9	28.5	31.8	18.5	21.4	15.1	20.1	16.4
20 - 24.....	39.9	50.4	*	43.1	46.9	44.5	38.2	40.1	30.1	37.1	35.2
25 - 44.....	42.6	42.8	40.8	45.7	44.5	48.7	39.2	38.9	38.1	45.7	37.3
45 - 64.....	39.3	43.0	38.1 Q	39.8	42.3	51.4	35.0	32.1	32.0	35.7	32.1
65 YEARS AND OVER...	21.3	24.8	*	22.1	30.1	29.9	17.5	23.1	17.5	19.3	14.9
20 YEARS AND OVER...	38.7	42.1	35.3	40.3	42.4	46.7	35.2	34.7	31.7	39.2	32.4
FEMALE											
ALL AGES											
15 YEARS AND OVER...	28.9	28.0	27.6	29.9	29.0	33.4	27.2	25.8	25.0	28.6	26.1
15 - 19.....	23.4	16.1	*	21.4	25.5	32.4	19.4	23.6	17.7	25.5	16.6
20 - 24.....	40.8	38.6	48.1 Q	42.7	33.2	48.1	40.3	35.8	33.1	40.7	30.6
25 - 44.....	33.4	38.5	34.5 Q	35.8	39.1	37.2	30.6	30.7	33.7	32.2	31.6
45 - 64.....	28.5	22.7	23.5 Q	31.3	25.7	31.5	28.4	25.5	24.1	25.0	27.0
65 YEARS AND OVER...	10.8	*	*	9.6	7.0	12.0	10.8	9.8	8.2	8.5	13.5
20 YEARS AND OVER...	29.6	30.2	28.6	31.0	29.5	33.5	28.2	26.1	26.0	29.1	27.2

* Percentage based on population estimate too small to be reliable.

Q High sampling variance use with caution.

TABLE 8

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SMOKING BEHAVIOUR AND EDUCATION
CANADA, 1981

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION POPULATION AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER BY EDUCATION LEVEL	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR SMOKERS AGE 15 AND OVER BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
BOTH SEXES		
0 to 8 YEARS	21.4%	21.7%
Some Secondary and No Post-Secondary	52.0	57.8
Some Post-Secondary	8.0	6.8
Post-Secondary/Diploma	10.0	8.6
University Degree	8.6	5.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0
Base N	(18,420,364)	(6,023,140)
MALES		
0 to 8 Years	22.0	25.0
Some Secondary and No Post-Secondary	49.8	53.7
Some Post-Secondary	8.6	6.8
Post-Secondary/Diploma	8.7	7.9
University Degree	10.8	6.5
Total Percent	99.9	99.9
Base N	(9,026,309)	(3,310,717)
FEMALES		
0 to 8 Years	20.9	17.6
Some Secondary and No Post-Secondary	54.0	62.8
Some Post-Secondary	7.4	6.7
Post-Secondary/Diploma	11.1	9.4
University Degree	6.5	3.5
Total Percent	99.9	100.0
Base N	(9,394,055)	(2,712,423)

Note: Percent may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF REGULAR SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AGE AND OVER BY SEX, REGION AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	REGULAR SMOKERS					
		EDUCATION				
	TOTAL	0-8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
CANADA						
TOTAL.....	6,023,140	1,306,571	3,480,637	407,345	517,280	311,307
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	567,641	173,415	294,352	29,703	49,008	21,164
QUEBEC.....	1,916,758	558,110	991,152	107,463	166,182	93,852
ONTARIO.....	2,000,916	374,874	1,215,170	135,914	160,811	114,147
PRAIRIE REGION.....	947,854	142,558	591,634	68,728	90,735	54,199
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	589,970	57,615	388,328	65,537	50,544	27,946
SEX						
MALE						
CANADA						
TOTAL.....	3,310,717	829,328	1,778,263	225,346	261,331	216,448
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	321,752	114,218	154,833	16,031	23,293	13,376
QUEBEC.....	1,074,626	338,828	514,695	57,375	94,426	69,302
ONTARIO.....	1,074,140	241,034	597,503	84,395	74,813	76,394
PRAIRIE REGION.....	527,099	95,964	315,135	32,766	45,641	37,593
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	313,100	39,283	196,097	34,779	23,159	19,783
FEMALE						
CANADA						
TOTAL.....	2,712,423	477,243	1,702,374	181,998	255,949	94,859
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	245,890	59,196	139,519	13,672	25,715	7,788
QUEBEC.....	842,132	219,282	476,457	50,088	71,755	24,550
ONTARIO.....	926,777	133,840	617,667	51,519	85,999	37,752
PRAIRIE REGION.....	420,755	46,594	276,500	35,961	45,095	16,606
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	276,870	18,332	192,231	30,759	27,385	8,163

Note: For estimated base population see Table 11.

TABLE 10

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AGE AND OVER BY SEX, REGION AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	REGULAR SMOKERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION					
		EDUCATION				
	TOTAL	0 to 8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
CANADA TOTAL	32.7%	33.0%	36.4%	27.7%	28.2%	19.6%
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION	34.0	37.8	35.4	28.8	30.2	18.7
QUEBEC	39.0	40.4	42.1	35.2	32.3	26.2
ONTARIO	30.1	28.5	34.9	23.7	25.0	17.9
PRAIRIE REGION	30.6	26.3	35.0	27.4	28.0	18.9
BRITISH COLUMBIA	28.3	22.3	32.0	27.5	26.6	14.8
SEX						
MALE						
CANADA TOTAL	36.7	41.7	39.5	29.0	33.1	22.3
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION	39.1	44.9	39.1	32.7	40.5	20.6
QUEBEC	44.9	52.8	46.5	34.6	37.7	30.2
ONTARIO	33.1	36.0	37.1	26.7	28.8	19.5
PRAIRIE REGION	34.2	34.1	38.5	25.5	32.3	22.2
BRITISH COLUMBIA	30.5	27.3	34.6	29.6	29.2	16.8
FEMALE						
CANADA TOTAL	28.9	24.3	33.5	26.3	24.5	15.5
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION	29.0	29.0	32.0	25.2	24.6	16.1
QUEBEC	33.4	29.6	38.2	35.9	27.2	19.1
ONTARIO	27.2	20.7	33.0	20.1	22.4	15.3
PRAIRIE REGION	27.1	17.9	31.8	29.5	24.7	14.1
BRITISH COLUMBIA	26.1	16.0	29.8	25.6	24.7	11.5

NOTE: For estimated base population see Table 11

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	TOTAL	EDUCATION				
		0 to 8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	18,420,364	3,956,826	9,573,320	1,469,336	1,834,599	1,586,283
15 - 19.....	2,205,006	198,657	1,781,536	187,011	36,858	*
20 - 24.....	2,329,183	115,734	1,377,603	377,400	320,678	137,767
25 - 44.....	7,081,466	902,480	3,620,877	605,793	958,755	993,560
45 - 64.....	4,568,408	1,604,862	2,005,922	214,404	378,924	364,296
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	2,236,302	1,135,093	787,382	84,728	139,383	89,716
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	16,215,358	3,758,168	7,791,784	1,282,326	1,797,741	1,585,339
SEX						
MALE						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	9,026,309	1,990,094	4,498,751	776,316	788,584	972,564
15 - 19.....	1,123,351	111,134	997,482	92,601	11,795	*
20 - 24.....	1,175,459	67,944	693,217	199,871	143,130	71,296
25 - 44.....	3,531,549	461,418	1,698,635	332,144	446,007	593,345
45 - 64.....	2,227,383	833,690	880,281	107,922	154,046	251,444
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	968,567	515,908	319,137	43,778	33,607	56,138
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	7,902,958	1,878,960	3,591,270	683,716	776,790	972,223
FEMALE						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	9,394,055	1,966,732	5,074,569	693,020	1,046,015	613,720
15 - 19.....	1,081,655	87,524	874,054	94,410	25,063	*
20 - 24.....	1,153,724	47,790	684,386	177,529	177,548	66,471
25 - 44.....	3,549,917	441,062	1,922,242	273,649	512,749	400,214
45 - 64.....	2,341,025	771,172	1,125,641	106,481	224,878	112,853
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	1,267,735	619,184	468,246	40,950	105,776	33,578
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	8,312,400	1,879,208	4,200,514	598,610	1,020,952	613,116

Source: Labour Force Survey Supplement, 1981.

* Sampling variability of estimate is too high.

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF REGULAR SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	REGULAR SMOKERS					
		EDUCATION				
	TOTAL	0 to 8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	6,023,140	1,306,571	3,480,637	407,345	517,280	311,307
15-19.....	509,005	63,074	402,812	35,400	7,719 Q	*
20-24.....	940,331	59,283	676,994	94,422	86,974	22,657
25-44.....	2,689,494	401,045	1,571,324	203,175	303,903	210,048
45-64.....	1,541,171	614,387	693,776	61,768	99,997	71,242
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	343,140	168,782	135,731	12,579	18,688	*
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	5,514,135	1,243,497	3,077,825	371,944	509,561	311,307
SEX						
MALES						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	3,310,717	829,328	1,778,263	225,346	261,331	216,448
15 - 19.....	255,979	34,219	205,790	14,802	*	*
20 - 24.....	469,320	37,394	339,524	46,203	33,801	12,396
25 - 44.....	1,504,207	242,773	820,402	125,489	167,233	148,310
45 - 64.....	875,016	396,065	343,779	31,175	52,790	51,208
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	206,195	118,876	68,768	7,677	6,341 Q	*
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	3,054,738	795,109	1,572,473	210,544	260,164	216,448
FEMALES						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	2,712,423	477,243	1,702,374	181,998	255,949	94,859
15 - 19	253,026	28,854	197,022	20,598	6,552 Q	*
20 - 24.....	471,011	21,889	337,470	48,219	53,173	10,261
25 - 44.....	1,185,288	158,272	750,922	77,686	136,670	61,737
45 - 64.....	666,154	218,322	349,997	30,594	47,207	20,034
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	136,944	49,906	66,963	4,902	12,347	*
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	2,459,397	448,389	1,505,352	161,401	249,397	94,859

* - Estimate not releasable because of high sampling variability
Q - Estimate should be used with caution

TABLE 13

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	REGULAR SMOKERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION					
		EDUCATION				
	TOTAL	0 to 8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	32.7%	33.0%	36.4%	27.7%	28.2%	19.6%
15-19.....	23.1	31.8	22.6	18.9	20.9 Q	*
20-24.....	40.4	51.2	49.1	25.0	27.1	16.4
25-44.....	38.0	44.4	43.4	33.5	31.7	21.1
45-64.....	33.7	38.3	34.6	28.8	26.4	19.6
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	15.3	14.9	17.2	14.8	13.4	*
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	34.0	33.1	39.5	29.0	28.3	19.6
SEX						
MALES						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	36.7	41.7	39.5	29.0	33.1	22.3
15 - 19.....	22.8	30.8	22.7	16.0	*	*
20 - 24.....	39.9	55.0	49.0	23.1	23.6	17.4
25 - 44.....	42.6	52.6	48.3	37.8	37.5	25.0
45 - 64.....	39.3	47.5	39.1	28.9	34.3	20.4
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	21.3	23.0	21.5	17.5	18.9 Q	*
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	38.7	42.3	43.8	30.8	33.5	22.3
FEMALES						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	28.9	24.3	33.5	26.3	24.5	15.5
15 - 19	23.4	33.0	22.5	21.8	26.1 Q	*
20 - 24.....	40.8	45.8	49.3	27.2	29.9	15.4
25 - 44.....	33.4	35.9	39.1	28.4	26.7	15.4
45 - 64.....	28.5	28.3	31.1	28.7	21.0	17.8
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	10.8	8.1	14.3	12.0	11.7	*
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	29.6	23.9	35.8	27.0	24.4	15.5

* - Percentage based on population estimate too small to be reliable.
Q - High sampling variability, use with caution.

TABLE 14

POPULATION AND REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND REGION
CANADA, 1981

	CANADA	REGION				
	TOTAL	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
AGE GROUP						
TOTAL (15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)						
POPULATION	18,420,364	1,669,715	4,914,970	6,655,517	3,092,518	2,087,644
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	6,023,140	567,641	1,916,758	2,000,916	947,854	589,970
15 - 19 YEARS						
POPULATION	2,205,006	227,871	587,185	785,164	375,935	228,853
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	509,005	54,945	188,298	148,451	79,638	37,673
20 - 24 YEARS						
POPULATION	2,329,183	221,893	628,634	818,920	415,141	244,595
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	940,331	93,475	291,098	321,239	154,097	80,422
25 - 44 YEARS						
POPULATION	7,081,466	628,834	1,936,509	2,518,327	1,199,091	798,705
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	2,689,494	257,128	830,978	877,287	448,959	275,142
45 - 64 YEARS						
POPULATION	4,568,408	377,679	1,218,908	1,716,153	726,168	529,499
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	1,541,171	128,660	500,358	542,673	213,067	156,413
65 YEARS AND OVER						
POPULATION	2,236,302	213,439	543,735	816,953	376,184	285,993
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	343,140	33,433	106,027	111,267	52,094	40,320
20 YEARS AND OVER						
POPULATION	16,215,358	1,441,845	4,327,785	5,870,354	2,716,584	1,858,791
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	5,514,135	512,696	1,728,460	1,852,465	868,217	552,297
SEX						
MALE						
AGE GROUP						
TOTAL (15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)						
POPULATION	9,026,309	822,203	2,394,637	3,245,401	1,538,993	1,025,075
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	3,310,717	321,752	1,074,626	1,074,140	527,099	313,100
15 - 19 YEARS						
POPULATION	1,123,351	115,721	299,180	401,021	190,876	116,554
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	255,979	31,215	95,029	74,015	36,633	19,085
20 - 24 YEARS						
POPULATION	1,175,459	112,137	317,093	414,271	209,924	122,035
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	469,320	50,724	141,255	158,358	76,055	42,928
25 - 44 YEARS						
POPULATION	3,531,549	314,142	965,270	1,246,279	607,286	398,571
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	1,504,207	139,285	469,748	488,095	258,556	148,523
45 - 64 YEARS						
POPULATION	2,227,383	184,650	584,569	838,414	359,739	260,012
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	875,016	76,152	300,253	293,225	121,822	83,564
65 YEARS AND OVER						
POPULATION	968,567	95,553	228,526	345,416	171,169	127,904
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	206,195	24,375	68,341	60,446	34,033	19,000 Q
20 YEARS AND OVER						
POPULATION	7,902,958	706,482	2,095,457	2,844,380	1,348,117	908,521
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	3,054,738	290,536	979,397	1,000,124	490,466	294,015
FEMALE						
AGE GROUP						
TOTAL (15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)						
POPULATION	9,394,055	847,513	2,520,332	3,410,116	1,553,525	1,062,569
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	2,712,423	245,890	842,132	926,777	420,755	276,870
15 - 19 YEARS						
POPULATION	1,081,655	112,150	288,005	384,143	185,059	112,299
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	253,026	23,720	93,268	74,436	43,004	18,588 Q
20 - 24 YEARS						
POPULATION	1,153,724	109,756	311,341	404,650	205,218	122,560
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	471,011	42,752	149,843	162,881	78,042	37,494
25 - 44 YEARS						
POPULATION	3,549,917	314,691	971,238	1,272,048	591,804	400,135
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	1,185,288	117,843	361,230	389,192	190,403	126,620
45 - 64 YEARS						
POPULATION	2,341,025	193,030	634,340	877,739	366,429	269,487
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	666,154	52,508	200,105	249,448	91,245	72,849
65 YEARS AND OVER						
POPULATION	1,267,735	117,886	315,209	471,537	205,015	158,089
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	136,944	9,057 Q	37,686	50,821	18,061	21,320
20 YEARS AND OVER						
POPULATION	8,312,400	735,363	2,232,327	3,025,974	1,368,466	950,270
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	2,459,397	222,160	748,863	852,341	377,751	258,282

Note: Q High sampling variance, use with caution.

TABLE 15

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

	REGULAR SMOKERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION					
	CANADA	REGION				
	TOTAL	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	32.7%	34.0%	39.0%	30.1%	30.6%	28.3%
15 - 19.....	23.1	24.1	32.1	18.9	21.2	16.5
20 - 24.....	40.4	42.1	46.3	39.2	37.1	32.9
25 - 44.....	38.0	40.9	42.9	35.8	37.4	34.4
45 - 64.....	33.7	34.1	41.0	31.6	29.3	29.5
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	15.3	15.7	19.5	13.6	13.8	14.1
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	34.0	35.6	39.9	31.6	32.0	29.7
SEX						
MALE						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	36.7	39.1	44.9	33.1	34.2	30.5
15 - 19.....	22.8	27.0	31.8	18.5	19.2	16.4
20 - 24.....	39.9	45.2	44.5	38.2	36.2	35.2
25 - 44.....	42.6	44.3	48.7	39.2	42.6	37.3
45 - 64.....	39.3	41.2	51.4	35.0	33.9	32.1
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	21.3	25.5	29.9	17.5	19.9	14.9 Q
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	38.7	41.1	46.7	35.2	36.4	32.4
FEMALE						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	28.9	29.0	33.4	27.2	27.1	26.1
15 - 19.....	23.4	21.2	32.4	19.4	23.2	16.6
20 - 24.....	40.8	39.0	48.1	40.3	38.0	30.6
25 - 44.....	33.4	37.4	37.2	30.6	32.2	31.6
45 - 64.....	28.5	27.2	31.5	28.4	24.9	27.0
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	10.8	7.7 Q	12.0	10.8	8.8 Q	*
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	29.6	30.2	33.5	28.2	27.6	27.2

Note: Q High sampling variance, use with caution.

Table 16

PERCENT OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX AND OCCUPATION
CANADA, 1977 to 1981

OCCUPATION	MALES			FEMALES		
	1977	1979	1981	1977	1979	1981
MANAGERIAL	36.1%	33.7%	31.9%	38.8%	35.8%	33.3%
PROFESSIONAL	28.5	27.9	24.9	28.6	26.1	23.5
CLERICAL	39.5	39.6	34.5	39.1	36.2	33.3
SALES	44.1	37.7	36.3	34.1	32.1	31.3
SERVICE	44.7	38.1	38.4	36.0	37.6	36.4
OUTDOORS	35.4	35.3	30.8	25.3Q	21.6	22.4
MINING	54.2Q	51.3Q	49.5	*	*	*
PRODUCT FABRICATING	48.6	46.5	44.0	36.7	37.3	34.8
CONSTRUCTION	47.9	45.7	45.8	*	*	*
TRANSPORT	51.8	48.0	45.8	43.7Q	42.1	41.6
OTHER	47.1	43.8	42.3	*	*	48.4
NOT WORKING	25.6	25.1	26.1	23.7	22.1	22.0
TOTAL	40.8	38.6	36.7	31.1	30.1	28.9

Each occupational category includes persons who are: 1 - employed, 2 - unemployed but last worked in the listed occupation, 3 - no longer in the labour force but who previously worked in the listed occupation.

'Professional' includes the following Labour Force Survey (LFS) categories: natural science, social science, religion, teaching, medicine, artistic.
'Outdoors' includes the following LFS categories: farming, fishing, forestry.
'Product Fabricating' includes the following LFS categories: processing, machining, fabricating.
'Transport' includes the following LFS categories: transportation, materials handling,
'Not Working' includes the following categories: never worked before, worked more than five years ago, permanently unable to work.

TABLE 17

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER BY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, CANADA, 1981

NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY	MALES	FEMALES	BOTH SEXES
1-5	4.3%	5.2%	4.7%
6-10	13.3	17.0	15.0
11-15	13.9	17.8	15.7
16-20	25.2	24.1	24.7
21-25	28.2	26.6	27.5
26-30	4.7	3.2	4.0
31-35	1.8	1.4	1.6
36-40	4.6	2.5	3.7
OVER 40	4.0	2.2	3.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
BASE N	3,310,717	2,712,423	6,023,140

TABLE 18

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX AND NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY CANADA 1970 to 1981

	YEAR OF SURVEY		PERCENT CHANGE 1970 to 1981	
	1970	1981	ABSOLUTE	RELATIVE
MALE				
1-10 Cigs/day	20.3%	17.6%	-2.7%	-13.3%
11-25 Cigs/day	67.5	67.3	-0.2	-0.3
25 Cigs/day	12.2	15.1	+2.9	+23.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0		
FEMALE				
1-10 Cigs/day	31.2	22.3	-8.9	-28.5
11-25 Cigs/day	63.2	68.5	+5.9	+8.5
OVER 25 Cigs/day	5.6	9.2	+3.6	+64.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0		
BOTH SEXES				
1-10 Cigs/day	24.6	19.7	-4.9	-19.9
11-25 Cigs/day	65.8	67.8	+2.0	+3.0
OVER 25 Cigs/day	9.6	12.5	+2.9	+30.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 19

POPULATION AND REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, REGION, AND NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, CANADA, 1981

	BOTH SEXES	SEX	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
CANADA			
TOTAL			
POPULATION	18,420,364	9,026,309	9,394,055
REGULAR CIGARETTES SMOKERS	6,023,140	3,310,717	2,712,423
1-10 CIGARETTES	1,187,588	583,858	603,731
11-25 CIGARETTES	4,085,672	2,227,524	1,858,148
OVER 25 CIGARETTES	749,880	499,335	250,545
REGION			
ATLANTIC REGION			
POPULATION	1,669,715	822,203	847,513
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	567,641	321,752	245,890
1-10 CIGARETTES	111,529	52,983	58,546
11-25 CIGARETTES	386,581	221,013	165,568
OVER 25 CIGARETTES	69,531	47,756	21,776
QUEBEC			
POPULATION	4,914,970	2,394,637	2,520,332
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	1,916,758	1,074,626	842,132
1-10 CIGARETTES	389,310	190,928	198,382
11-25 CIGARETTES	1,270,828	708,351	562,477
OVER 25 CIGARETTES	256,620	175,347	81,272
ONTARIO			
POPULATION	6,655,517	3,245,401	3,410,116
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	2,000,916	1,074,140	926,777
1-10 CIGARETTES	410,786	210,397	200,389
11-25 CIGARETTES	1,356,257	709,598	646,659
OVER 25 CIGARETTES	233,873	154,145	79,728
PRAIRIE REGION			
POPULATION	3,092,518	1,538,993	1,553,525
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	947,854	527,099	420,755
1-10 CIGARETTES	159,502	77,566	81,936
11-25 CIGARETTES	690,052	382,060	307,993
OVER 25 CIGARETTES	98,300	67,473	30,827
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
POPULATION	2,087,644	1,025,075	1,062,569
REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS	589,970	313,100	276,870
1-10 CIGARETTES	116,461	51,983	64,478
11-25 CIGARETTES	381,953	206,503	175,450
OVER 25 CIGARETTES	91,556	54,614	36,942

TABLE 20

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, REGION AND NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY CANADA, 1981

		BOTH SEXES	SEX	
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
CANADA	TOTAL N	6,023,140	3,310,717	2,712,423
	1-10 CIGARETTES	19.7%	17.6%	22.3%
	11-25 CIGARETTES	67.8	67.3	68.5
	OVER 25 CIGARETTES	12.5	15.1	9.2
	TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
ATLANTIC	TOTAL N	567,641	321,752	245,890
	1-10 CIGARETTES	19.6	16.5	23.8
	11-25 CIGARETTES	68.1	68.7	67.3
	OVER 25 CIGARETTES	12.3	14.8	8.9
	TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
QUEBEC	TOTAL N	1,916,758	1,074,626	842,132
	1-10 CIGARETTES	20.3	17.8	23.6
	11-25 CIGARETTES	66.3	65.9	66.7
	OVER 25 CIGARETTES	13.4	16.3	9.7
	TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
ONTARIO	TOTAL N	2,000,916	1,074,140	926,777
	1-10 CIGARETTES	20.5	19.6	21.6
	11-25 CIGARETTES	67.8	66.1	69.8
	OVER 25 CIGARETTES	11.7	14.3	8.6
	TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRAIRIES	TOTAL N	947,854	527,099	420,755
	1-10 CIGARETTES	16.8	14.7	19.5
	11-25 CIGARETTES	72.8	72.5	73.2
	OVER 25 CIGARETTES	10.4	12.8	7.3
	TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	TOTAL N	589,970	313,100	276,870
	1-10 CIGARETTES	19.7	16.6	23.3
	11-25 CIGARETTES	64.8	66.0	63.4
	OVER 25 CIGARETTES	15.5	17.4	13.3
	TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 21

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS BY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, BOTH SEXES, BY AGE GROUP AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

	CANADA	REGION				
	TOTAL	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
AGE GROUP						
TOTAL (15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	6,023,140	567,641	1,916,758	2,000,916	947,854	589,970
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	19.7	19.6	20.3	20.5	16.8	19.7
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	67.8	68.1	66.3	67.8	72.8	64.7
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	12.5	12.3	13.4	11.7	10.4	15.6
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	509,005	54,945	188,298	148,451	79,638	37,673
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	37.8	37.7	37.2	40.0	28.9	30.8
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	59.5	60.0	59.4	58.6	67.6	46.3
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	2.7	2.3	3.4	1.4	3.5	2.9
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20 - 24 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	940,331	93,475	291,098	321,239	154,097	80,422
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	20.7	23.7	24.3	18.3	20.5	13.8
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	72.4	68.6	68.7	75.6	75.0	73.0
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	6.9	7.7	7.0	6.1	4.5	13.2
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25 - 44 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	2,689,494	257,128	830,978	877,287	448,959	275,142
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	15.7	15.0	15.4	17.4	12.3	17.7
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	69.3	70.2	68.5	68.6	75.0	63.1
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	15.0	14.8	16.1	14.0	12.7	19.2
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
45 - 64 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	1,541,171	128,660	500,338	542,673	213,067	156,413
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	17.3	16.0	17.7	17.5	17.5	16.2
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	66.8	67.8	64.8	67.1	69.5	67.7
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	15.9	16.1	17.5	15.4	13.0	16.1
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 YEARS AND OVER						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	343,140	33,433	106,027	111,267	52,094	40,320
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	32.4	28.2	30.0	40.6	23.6	30.5
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	60.9	64.7	61.6	54.0	68.3	65.5
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	6.7	7.1	8.4	5.4	8.1	4.0
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL						
AGE GROUP						
20 YEARS AND OVER						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	5,514,135	512,696	1,728,460	1,852,465	868,217	552,297
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	18.0	17.7	18.5	19.0	15.7	17.6
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	68.6	69.0	67.0	68.5	73.3	66.0
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	13.4	13.3	14.5	12.5	11.0	16.4
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 22

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALE REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS BY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, AGE GROUP, AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

	CANADA	REGION				
	TOTAL	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
MALE						
TOTAL						
AGE GROUP						
TOTAL (15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	3,310,717	321,752	1,074,626	1,074,140	527,099	313,100
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	17.6	16.5	17.8	19.6	14.7	16.6
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	67.3	68.7	65.9	66.1	72.5	66.0
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	15.1	14.8	16.3	14.3	12.8	17.4
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	255,979	31,215	95,029	74,015	36,633	19,085
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	40.4	32.3	41.1	45.1	28.8	54.4
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	56.1	64.7	55.0	52.0	67.3	41.6
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	3.5	3.0	3.9	2.9	3.9	4.0
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20 - 24 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	469,320	50,724	141,255	158,358	76,055	42,928
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	19.9	20.8	22.9	19.1	18.9	13.6
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	72.8	70.3	70.0	75.4	75.5	71.3
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	7.3	8.9	7.1	5.5	5.6	15.1
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25 - 44 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	1,504,207	139,285	469,748	488,095	258,556	148,523
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	13.5	13.5	12.8	15.7	10.7	14.3
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	68.6	69.3	67.6	67.8	74.1	63.7
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	17.9	18.2	19.6	16.5	15.2	22.0
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
45 - 64 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	875,016	76,152	300,253	293,225	121,822	83,564
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	15.0	11.3	14.8	17.0	15.5	11.4
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	65.6	68.3	63.9	63.3	68.8	72.9
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	19.4	20.4	21.3	19.7	15.7	15.7
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 YEARS AND OVER						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	206,195	24,375	68,341	60,446	34,033	19,000
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	25.6	25.9	21.7	33.7	18.3	26.2
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	66.0	67.9	69.9	57.7	72.2	65.4
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	8.4	6.2	8.4	8.6	9.5	8.4
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20 YEARS AND OVER						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	3,054,738	290,536	979,597	1,000,124	490,466	294,015
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	15.7	14.8	15.5	17.7	13.7	14.2
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	68.2	69.1	67.0	67.1	72.9	67.5
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	16.1	16.1	17.5	15.2	13.4	18.3
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 23

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS BY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, AGE GROUP, AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

	CANADA	REGION				
	TOTAL	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
FEMALE						
TOTAL						
AGE GROUP						
TOTAL (15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	2,712,423	245,890	842,132	926,777	420,755	276,870
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	22.3	23.8	23.6	21.6	19.5	23.3
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	68.5	67.3	66.8	69.8	73.2	63.4
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	9.2	8.9	9.6	8.6	7.3	13.3
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	253,026	23,730	93,268	74,436	43,004	18,588
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	35.1	44.8	33.2	34.9	29.0	47.2
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	63.0	53.7	63.9	65.1	67.8	51.2
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	1.9	1.5	2.9	.0	3.2	*
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20 - 24 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	471,011	42,752	149,843	162,881	78,042	37,494
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	21.4	27.1	25.6	17.6	22.1	14.0
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	72.0	66.7	67.4	75.8	74.5	75.0
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.6	3.4	11.0
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25 - 44 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	1,185,288	117,843	361,230	389,192	190,403	126,620
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	18.5	17.9	18.7	19.5	14.5	21.6
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	70.1	71.3	69.7	69.7	76.3	62.4
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	11.4	10.8	11.6	10.8	9.2	16.0
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
45 - 64 YEARS						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	66,154	52,508	200,105	249,448	91,245	72,849
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	20.4	23.0	22.1	18.2	20.3	21.7
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	68.3	67.1	66.1	71.3	70.6	61.6
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	11.3	9.9	11.8	10.3	9.1	16.7
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 YEARS AND OVER						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	136,944	9,057	37,686	50,821	18,061	21,320
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	42.6	34.4	45.3	48.7	33.7	34.4
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	53.2	55.9	46.7	49.6	60.9	65.6
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	4.2	9.7 Q	8.0	1.7	5.4	0.0
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20 YEARS AND OVER						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	2,459,397	222,160	748,863	852,341	377,751	258,282
1-10 CIGARETTES.....	20.9	21.6	22.4	20.5	18.4	21.6
11-25 CIGARETTES.....	69.1	68.8	67.1	70.2	73.8	64.2
OVER 25 CIGARETTES.....	10.0	9.6	10.5	9.3	7.8	14.2
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Q High sampling variance, use with caution.

TABLE 24

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY AND EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY	TOTAL	EDUCATION				
		0 to 8	SOME HIGH SCHOOL/NO POST-SECONDARY	HIGH SCHOOL/ SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	6,023,140	1,306,571	3,480,637	407,345	517,280	311,307
1-10.....	19.7%	21.5%	19.1%	20.1%	18.1%	20.7%
11-25.....	67.8	63.1	69.4	68.5	71.3	63.7
OVER 25.....	12.5	15.4	11.5	11.4	10.6	15.6
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MALES						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	3,310,717	829,328	1,778,263	225,346	261,331	216,448
1-10.....	17.6	18.8	17.6	16.5	15.9	16.2
11-25.....	67.3	62.3	69.1	68.6	70.1	66.7
OVER 25.....	15.1	18.9	13.3	14.9	14.0	17.1
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES						
TOTAL REGULAR SMOKERS.....	2,712,423	477,243	1,702,374	181,998	255,949	94,859
1-10.....	22.3	26.2	20.7	24.5	20.3	30.9
11-25.....	68.5	64.7	69.6	68.3	72.6	56.6
OVER 25.....	9.2	9.1	9.7	7.2	7.1	12.4
TOTAL PERCENT.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 25

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS BY TAR YIELD OF CURRENT BRAND SMOKED, SEX AND AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1981

SEX BY AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER	TAR YIELD OF CURRENT BRAND SMOKED					
		LOW TAR YIELD (0-9 MG.)	MEDIUM TAR YIELD (10-15 MG.)	HIGH TAR YIELD (16 MG. AND OVER)	HANDMADE	OTHER	DON'T KNOW
TOTAL BOTH SEXES							
AGE GROUP							
TOTAL ALL AGES	6,023,140	1,132,447	2,478,349	1,930,646	388,176	56,078	37,444 Q
PERCENT	100.0	18.8	41.1	32.1	6.4	.9	*
15-19 YEARS	509,005	57,837	250,265	171,666	22,938 Q	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	11.4	49.2	33.7	4.5	*	*
20-24 YEARS	940,331	139,668	470,732	295,806	21,895 Q	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	14.9	50.1	31.5	2.3 Q	*	*
25-34 YEARS	1,609,559	308,729	710,260	514,183	54,211	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	19.2	44.1	31.9	3.4	*	*
35-44 YEARS	1,079,936	222,949	427,900	339,748	52,162	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	20.6	39.6	33.3	4.8	*	*
45-54 YEARS	908,725	195,511	307,625	302,174	87,863	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	21.5	33.9	33.3	9.7	*	*
55-64 YEARS	632,445	117,035	211,112	197,114	94,335	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	18.5	33.4	31.2	14.9	*	*
65 AND OVER	343,140	90,718	100,455	89,955	54,772	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	26.4	29.3	26.2	16.0	*	*
MALES							
AGE GROUP							
TOTAL ALL AGES	3,310,717	474,153	1,327,779	1,187,390	263,084	36,019	22,292 Q
PERCENT	100.0	14.3	40.1	35.9	7.9	*	*
15-19 YEARS	255,979	16,331	117,887	99,815	* Q	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	6.4	46.1	39.0	*	*	*
20-24 YEARS	469,320	48,985	238,863	160,234	*	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	10.4	50.9	34.1	*	*	*
25-34 YEARS	886,847	136,297	393,230	313,304	29,438	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	15.4	44.3	35.3	3.3	*	*
35-44 YEARS	617,360	103,175	237,388	235,718	33,114	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	16.7	38.5	38.2	5.4	*	*
45-54 YEARS	510,024	81,219	173,624	186,253	58,066	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	15.9	34.0	36.5	11.4	*	*
55-64 YEARS	364,993	46,753	111,757	131,429	67,883	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	12.8	30.6	36.0	18.6	*	*
65 AND OVER	206,193	41,391	55,030	60,637	43,090	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	20.1	26.7	29.4	20.9	*	*
FEMALES							
AGE GROUP							
TOTAL ALL AGES	2,712,423	658,294	1,150,570	743,256	125,092	20,059 Q	15,152
PERCENT	100.0	24.3	42.4	27.4	4.6	*	*
15-19 YEARS	253,026	41,486	132,378	71,851	*	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	16.4	52.3	28.4	*	*	*
20-24 YEARS	471,011	90,683	231,869	135,572	*	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	19.3	49.2	28.8	*	*	*
25-34 YEARS	722,712	172,432	317,029	200,880	24,774 Q	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	23.9	43.9	27.8	3.4 Q	*	*
35-44 YEARS	462,576	119,774	190,512	124,030	19,048 Q	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	25.9	41.2	26.8	4.1 Q	*	*
45-54 YEARS	398,702	114,292	134,001	115,921	29,797	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	28.7	33.6	29.1	7.5	*	*
55-64 YEARS	267,452	70,300	99,355	65,685	26,452	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	26.3	37.1	24.6	9.9	*	*
65 AND OVER	136,944	49,327	45,425	29,317	*	*	*
PERCENT	100.0	36.0	33.2	21.4	*	*	*

* Estimate not releasable because of high sampling variability.
Q High sampling variance, use with caution.

TABLE 26

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX, BY TAR YIELD OF CURRENT BRAND SMOKED AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

		TAR YIELD OF CURRENT BRAND SMOKED					
	TOTAL NUMBER	LOW TAR YIELD (0-9 MG.)	MEDIUM TAR YIELD (10-15 MG.)	HIGH TAR YIELD (16 MG. AND OVER)	HANDMADE	OTHER	DON'T KNOW
BOTH SEXES							
CANADA	6,023,140	18.8%	41.1%	32.1%	6.4%	*	*
ATLANTIC	567,641	13.4	42.0	35.2	8.0	*	*
QUEBEC	1,916,758	15.0	36.5	36.5	10.7	*	*
ONTARIO	2,000,916	21.5	45.6	27.7	3.5	*	*
PRAIRIE	947,854	21.3	40.3	32.9	3.9	*	*
BRITISH COLUMBIA	589,970	23.2	41.8	28.0	5.1	*	*
MALES							
CANADA	3,310,717	14.3%	40.1%	35.9%	7.9%	*	*
ATLANTIC	321,752	9.2	38.7	40.8	10.2	*	*
QUEBEC	1,074,626	11.9	34.9	38.9	12.6	*	*
ONTARIO	1,074,140	16.5	46.3	31.0	4.4	*	*
PRAIRIE	527,099	16.6	37.7	38.6	5.2	*	*
BRITISH COLUMBIA	313,100	16.6	42.3	32.4	6.8	*	*
FEMALES							
CANADA	2,712,423	24.3%	42.4%	27.4%	4.6%	*	*
ATLANTIC	245,890	18.9	46.4	28.0	5.2	*	*
QUEBEC	842,132	19.0	38.4	33.5	8.3	*	*
ONTARIO	926,777	27.3	44.9	23.8	2.5	*	*
PRAIRIE	420,755	27.2	43.5	25.8	2.5	*	*
BRITISH COLUMBIA	276,870	30.7	41.2	23.0	3.1	*	*

* Estimate not releasable because of high sampling variability.

TABLE 27

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX, BY TAR YIELD OF CURRENT BRAND SMOKED AND EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	TOTAL NUMBER	TAR YIELD OF CURRENT BRAND SMOKED					
		LOW TAR YIELD (0-9 MG.)	MEDIUM TAR YIELD (10-15 MG.)	HIGH TAR YIELD (16 MG. AND OVER)	HANDMADE	OTHER	DON'T KNOW
BOTH SEXES							
TOTAL	6,023,140	18.8%	41.1%	32.1%	6.5%	*	*
0 to 8 YEARS	1,306,571	14.0	33.5	35.8	15.4	*	*
SOME SECONDARY/NO POST-SECONDARY	3,480,637	17.3	43.3	33.2	4.7	*	*
SOME POST-SECONDARY	407,345	26.7	42.0	27.4	1.9	*	*
POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	517,280	26.2	46.0	24.7	1.7	*	*
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	311,307	32.5	40.4	21.7	1.6	*	*
MALE							
TOTAL	3,310,717	14.3%	40.1%	35.9%	7.9%	*	*
0 to 8 YEARS	829,328	10.9	31.9	38.5	17.3	*	*
SOME SECONDARY/NO POST-SECONDARY	1,778,263	12.4	42.6	37.5	5.9	*	*
SOME POST-SECONDARY	225,346	22.3	39.7	33.5	2.1	*	*
POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	261,331	20.3	47.4	28.9	2.2	*	*
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	216,448	27.9	42.4	22.9	2.1	*	*
FEMALE							
TOTAL	2,712,423	24.3%	42.4%	27.4%	4.6%	*	*
0 to 8 YEARS	477,243	19.4	36.4	31.1	12.2	*	*
SOME SECONDARY/NO POST-SECONDARY	1,702,374	22.5	43.9	28.7	3.5	*	*
SOME POST-SECONDARY	181,998	32.2	44.7	19.9	*	*	*
POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	255,949	32.3	44.5	20.4	*	*	*
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	94,859	42.8	35.9	18.7	*	*	*

* Estimate not releasable because of high sampling variability.

Table 28

POPULATION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY AGE AT WHICH CIGARETTE SMOKING BEGAN, BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1981

AGE GROUP AT ONSET OF SMOKING	TOTAL ALL AGES	CURRENT AGE GROUPS 15-19 YEARS	20-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65 AND OVER
TOTAL BOTH SEXES	6,023,140	509,005	940,331	1,609,559	1,079,936	908,725	635,145	343,140
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 15 YEARS	19.0	32.9	22.8	20.7	16.3	12.3	14.4	15.7
15-19 YEARS	60.2	66.7	71.6	64.8	58.3	55.0	49.0	39.1
20-24 YEARS	13.4	-	4.9	11.6	17.7	20.5	20.5	19.4
25-34 YEARS	4.8	-	-	2.5	5.9	8.6	10.4	13.1
35-44 YEARS	1.2	-	-	-	1.0	2.2	2.7	6.3
45-54 YEARS	.4	-	-	-	-	.3	1.2	2.9
55-64 YEARS	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.5	2.0
65 AND OVER	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3
NOT STATED	0.8	*	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2
TOTAL MALES	3,310,717	255,979	469,320	886,847	617,360	510,024	364,993	206,195
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 15 YEARS	21.3	29.7	20.9	22.5	20.0	16.6	20.5	22.6
15-19 YEARS	62.1	69.6	73.7	65.4	59.0	58.7	52.8	47.1
20-24 YEARS	12.0	-	4.9	9.7	15.1	17.2	19.0	18.0
25-34 YEARS	3.1	-	-	1.7	3.9	5.4	5.5	7.4
35-44 YEARS	0.5	-	-	-	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7
45-54 YEARS	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	*	*
55-64 YEARS	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
65 AND OVER	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
NOT STATED	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.6
TOTAL FEMALES	2,712,423	253,026	471,011	772,712	462,576	398,702	267,452	136,944
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 15 YEARS	16.3	36.1	24.7	18.5	11.3	6.7	5.9	5.2
15-19 YEARS	57.9	63.9	69.4	64.1	57.3	50.3	43.7	27.1
20-24 YEARS	15.1	-	4.8	13.8	21.1	24.7	22.6	21.5
25-34 YEARS	7.0	-	-	3.4	8.5	12.6	17.0	21.6
35-44 YEARS	1.9	-	-	-	1.3	4.5	5.6	10.4
45-54 YEARS	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.4	3.2	6.2
55-64 YEARS	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	5.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
NOT STATED	0.7	-	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.1

* Percentage on population estimate too small to be reliable.

Table 29

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS BY YEARS OF EXPOSURE TO SMOKING BY REGION AND SEX, CANADA, 1981

	CANADA	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
TOTAL BOTH SEXES	6,023,140	567,641	1,916,758	2,000,196	947,854	589,970
NUMBER OF YEARS OF EXPOSURE - TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 10 YEARS	27.8	29.3	28.9	26.9	30.0	26.3
10-19 YEARS	27.5	27.7	27.4	26.5	27.9	27.5
20 OR MORE YEARS	43.8	42.0	43.4	45.6	41.0	44.8
DURATION UNKNOWN	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.4
MALES TOTAL	3,310,717	321,752	1,074,626	1,074,140	527,099	313,100
NUMER OF YEARS OF EXPOSURE - TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 10 YEARS	25.2	27.0	24.6	25.8	26.3	22.3
10-19 YEARS	26.3	25.4	26.4	25.1	27.5	28.6
20 OR MORE YEARS	47.6	46.3	48.6	48.0	44.8	48.3
DURATION UNKNOWN	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8
FEMALES TOTAL	2,712,423	245,890	842,132	926,777	420,755	276,870
NUMBER OF YEARS OF EXPOSURE - TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 10 YEARS	31.0	32.3	34.4	28.2	34.6	23.1
10-19 YEARS	29.1	30.8	28.8	28.2	28.4	32.3
20 OR MORE YEARS	39.3	36.4	36.7	42.6	36.2	43.4
DURATION UNKNOWN	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.2

TABLE 30

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO STOP SMOKING IN PAST YEAR BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

SEX BY REGION	ATTEMPTED TO STOP SMOKING							
	AGE GROUP							
	TOTAL ALL AGES	15-19 YEARS	20-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65 AND OVER
TOTAL BOTH SEXES								
CANADA TOTAL	2,228,158	206,800	392,548	618,654	401,739	290,893	213,552	103,972
REGION								
ATLANTIC REGION	199,898	20,186	36,613	62,224	31,914	22,023	16,318	10,621
QUEBEC	829,852	82,146	144,691	210,984	156,038	107,524	84,942	43,528
ONTARIO	729,695	61,281	137,451	205,956	132,514	101,715	67,595	23,182
PRAIRIE REGION	281,855	26,417	46,069	80,933	48,188	34,515	28,354	17,378
BRITISH COLUMBIA	186,858	16,769	27,724	58,557	33,085	25,118	16,342	9,263
MALES								
CANADA TOTAL	1,211,004	103,362	189,086	340,727	245,539	159,799	113,330	59,161
REGION								
ATLANTIC REGION	107,299	11,311	17,331	33,659	16,788	11,624	9,220	7,366
QUEBEC	451,199	41,504	66,923	122,157	92,204	54,997	49,263	24,151
ONTARIO	405,120	34,338	68,612	110,364	87,349	61,284	30,704	12,469
PRAIRIE REGION	149,146	10,276	20,071	44,059	29,232	18,679	15,702	11,127
BRITISH COLUMBIA	98,240	5,933	16,149	30,487	19,966	13,215	8,442	4,048
FEMALES								
CANADA TOTAL	1,017,154	103,437	203,462	277,927	156,200	131,095	100,222	44,811
REGION								
ATLANTIC REGION	92,599	8,875	19,282	28,565	15,126	10,399	7,098	3,255
QUEBEC	378,654	40,642	77,768	88,827	63,834	52,527	35,679	19,377
ONTARIO	324,575	26,943	68,839	95,591	45,166	40,431	36,892	10,713
PRAIRIE REGION	132,708	16,141	25,999	36,874	18,956	15,835	12,652	6,251
BRITISH COLUMBIA	88,618	10,836	11,575	28,070	13,119	11,903	7,901	5,215

TABLE 31

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO STOP SMOKING IN PAST YEAR BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

SEX BY REGION	ATTEMPTED TO STOP SMOKING							
	AGE GROUP							
	TOTAL ALL AGES	15-19 YEARS	20-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65 AND OVER
TOTAL BOTH SEXES								
CANADA TOTAL	37.0%	40.6%	41.7%	38.4%	37.2%	32.0%	33.8%	30.3%
REGION								
ATLANTIC REGION	35.2	36.7	39.2	40.3	31.1	30.9	28.4	31.8
QUEBEC	43.3	43.6	49.7	43.5	45.2	37.9	39.2	41.1
ONTARIO	36.5	41.3	42.8	39.4	37.3	29.5	34.1	20.8
PRAIRIE REGION	29.7	33.2	29.9	29.0	28.3	27.8	31.9	33.4
BRITISH COLUMBIA	31.7	40.4	34.5	34.8	30.9	29.4	23.0	23.0
MALES								
CANADA TOTAL	36.6	40.4	40.3	38.4	39.8	31.3	31.0	28.7
REGION								
ATLANTIC REGION	33.3	36.2	34.2	40.3	30.1	29.1	25.5	30.2
QUEBEC	42.0	43.7	47.4	45.2	46.2	32.2	38.0	35.3
ONTARIO	37.7	46.4	43.3	39.1	42.5	33.3	28.2	20.6
PRAIRIE REGION	28.3	28.1	26.4	27.3	30.1	26.4	30.7	32.7
BRITISH COLUMBIA	31.4	31.1	37.6	34.0	33.9	29.8	21.6	21.3
FEMALES								
CANADA TOTAL	37.5	40.9	43.2	38.5	33.8	32.9	37.5	32.7
REGION								
ATLANTIC REGION	37.7	37.4	45.1	40.2	32.3	33.2	33.5	35.9
QUEBEC	45.0	43.6	51.9	41.2	43.8	46.6	40.8	51.4
ONTARIO	35.0	36.2	42.3	39.8	30.3	25.2	41.3	21.1
PRAIRIE REGION	31.5	37.5	33.3	31.4	26.0	29.7	33.4	34.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA	32.0	58.3	30.9	35.7	27.3	29.0	24.9	24.5

TABLE 32

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF REGULAR SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO STOP SMOKING IN PAST YEAR
BY SEX, REGION AND EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	TOTAL	EDUCATION				
		0 to 8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
TOTAL BOTH SEXES						
CANADA TOTAL.....	2,228,158	492,017	1,245,190	157,924	207,641	125,385
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	199,898	52,728	106,898	13,827	18,501	7,944
QUEBEC.....	829,852	250,169	404,219	52,112	82,339	41,013
ONTARIO.....	729,695	129,218	442,353	51,477	60,180	46,467
PRAIRIE REGION.....	281,855	43,352	171,516	20,300	27,511	19,175
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	186,858	16,550	120,204	20,208	19,111	10,785
MALES						
CANADA TOTAL.....	1,211,004	290,896	643,086	87,656	102,493	86,874
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	107,299	30,853	54,649	7,108	9,075	5,614
QUEBEC.....	451,199	137,892	217,421	29,410	38,627	27,848
ONTARIO.....	405,120	82,667	226,837	31,711	31,252	32,653
PRAIRIE REGION.....	149,146	27,965	86,501	6,274	14,759	13,648
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	98,240	11,518	57,677	13,152	8,780	7,112
FEMALES						
CANADA TOTAL.....	1,017,154	201,121	602,104	70,269	105,149	38,511
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	92,599	21,875	52,248	6,719	9,426	2,331
QUEBEC.....	378,654	112,277	186,798	22,702	43,712	13,165
ONTARIO.....	324,575	46,551	215,516	19,766	28,928	13,814
PRAIRIE REGION.....	132,708	15,387	85,015	14,026	12,752	5,527
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	88,618	5,031	62,527	7,056	10,331	3,673

TABLE 33

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REGULAR SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO STOP SMOKING IN PAST YEAR
BY SEX, REGION AND EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	TOTAL	EDUCATION				
		0 to 8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
TOTAL BOTH SEXES						
CANADA TOTAL.....	37.0%	37.7%	35.8%	38.8%	40.1%	40.3%
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	35.2	30.4	36.3	46.6	37.8	37.5
QUEBEC.....	43.3	44.8	40.8	48.5	49.5	43.7
ONTARIO.....	36.5	34.5	36.4	37.9	37.4	40.7
PRAIRIE REGION.....	29.7	30.4	29.0	29.5	30.3	35.4
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	31.7	28.7	31.0	30.8	37.8	38.6
MALES						
CANADA TOTAL.....	36.6	35.1	36.2	38.9	39.2	40.1
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	33.3	27.0	35.3	44.3	39.0	42.0
QUEBEC.....	42.0	40.7	42.2	51.3	40.9	40.2
ONTARIO.....	37.7	34.3	38.0	37.6	41.8	42.7
PRAIRIE REGION.....	28.3	29.1	27.4	19.1	32.3	36.3
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	31.4	29.3	29.4	37.8	37.9	36.0
FEMALES						
CANADA TOTAL.....	37.5	42.1	35.4	38.6	41.1	40.6
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	37.7	37.0	37.4	49.1	36.7	29.9
QUEBEC.....	45.0	51.2	39.2	45.3	60.9	53.6
ONTARIO.....	35.0	34.8	34.9	38.4	33.6	36.6
PRAIRIE REGION.....	31.5	33.0	30.7	39.0	28.3	33.3
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	32.0	27.4	32.5	22.9	37.7	45.0

TABLE 34

REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO MADE A CLEAR ATTEMPT TO REDUCE SMOKING LEVELS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1981

	NUMBER OF REGULAR SMOKERS	NUMBER WHO MADE A CLEAR ATTEMPT TO REDUCE SMOKING LEVEL	PERCENT OF REGULAR SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO REDUCE SMOKING LEVEL
TOTAL	6,023,140	1,148,893	19.1%
15-19	509,005	92,444	18.2
20-24	940,331	195,414	20.8
25-34	1,609,559	297,198	18.5
35-44	1,079,936	188,275	17.4
45-54	908,725	171,800	18.9
55-64	632,445	114,411	18.1
65 AND OVER	343,140	89,351	26.0
MALES			
TOTAL	3,310,717	597,653	18.1
15-19	255,979	41,898	16.4
20-24	469,320	87,404	18.6
25-34	886,847	153,228	17.3
35-44	617,360	110,493	17.9
45-54	510,024	86,501	17.0
55-64	364,993	57,798	15.8
65 AND OVER	206,195	60,330	29.3
FEMALES			
TOTAL	2,712,423	551,240	20.3
15-19	253,026	50,546	20.0
20-24	471,011	108,010	22.9
25-34	722,712	143,971	19.9
35-44	462,576	77,782	16.8
45-54	398,702	85,299	21.4
55-64	267,452	56,612	21.2
65 AND OVER	136,944	29,020	21.2

TABLE 35

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF REGULAR SMOKERS AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO MADE A CLEAR ATTEMPT TO REDUCE SMOKING LEVELS, BY REGION AND SEX, CANADA, 1981

REGION	NUMBER OF REGULAR SMOKERS		PERCENT OF REGULAR SMOKERS WHO MADE A CLEAR ATTEMPT TO REDUCE SMOKING LEVEL	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
CANADA	3,310,717	2,712,423	18.1%	20.3%
ATLANTIC	321,752	245,890	14.3	19.8
QUEBEC	1,074,629	842,132	16.8	17.6
ONTARIO	1,074,140	926,777	20.1	21.4
PRAIRIE REGION	527,099	420,755	16.6	21.4
BRITISH COLUMBIA	313,100	276,870	17.8	23.9

TABLE 36

REGULAR SMOKERS AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO MADE A CLEAR ATTEMPT TO REDUCE SMOKING LEVELS, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT OF ALL REGULAR SMOKERS, BY SEX AND EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	NUMBER OF REGULAR SMOKERS	NUMBER OF REGULAR SMOKERS WHO MADE A CLEAR ATTEMPT TO REDUCE SMOKING LEVELS	PERCENT OF REGULAR SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO REDUCE SMOKING LEVELS
TOTAL	6,023,140	1,148,893	19.1%
0 to 8 YEARS	1,306,571	241,615	18.5
SOME SECONDARY/NO POST-SECONDARY	3,480,637	655,686	18.8
SOME POST-SECONDARY	407,345	86,673	21.3
POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	517,280	99,695	19.3
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	311,307	65,223	21.0
MALES			
TOTAL	3,310,717	597,653	18.1
0-8 YEARS	829,328	143,961	17.4
SOME SECONDARY/NO POST-SECONDARY	1,778,263	326,628	18.4
SOME POST-SECONDARY	225,346	39,264	17.4
POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	261,331	40,513	15.5
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	216,448	47,286	21.8
FEMALES			
TOTAL	2,712,423	551,240	20.3
0-8 YEARS	477,243	97,654	20.5
SOME SECONDARY/NO POST-SECONDARY	1,702,374	329,058	19.3
SOME POST-SECONDARY	181,998	47,408	26.0
POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	255,949	59,182	23.1
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	94,859	17,938	18.9

TABLE 37

SMOKING CESSATION RATES OF CANADIANS WHO EVER SMOKED REGULARLY
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1981

SEX	EX-REGULAR SMOKER	CURRENT REGULAR SMOKER	EVER SMOKED REGULARLY	PERCENT OF EVER SMOKED REGULARLY WHO QUIT
MALES				
Total	1,776,438	3,310,717	5,087,155	34.9%
15-19	20,499	255,979	276,478	7.4
20-24	92,725	469,320	562,045	16.0
25-34	342,818	886,847	1,229,665	27.9
35-44	363,392	617,360	980,752	37.0
45-54	309,383	510,024	819,407	37.8
55-64	303,438	364,993	668,431	45.0
65 and over	344,183	206,195	550,378	62.5
FEMALES				
Total	1,037,248	2,712,423	3,749,671	27.7
15-19	39,489	253,026	292,515	13.5
20-24	110,823	471,011	581,834	19.0
25-34	261,842	722,712	984,554	26.6
35-44	204,719	462,576	667,295	30.7
45-54	139,267	398,702	537,969	25.9
55-64	151,156	276,452	418,608	36.1
65 and over	129,952	136,944	266,896	48.6

The proportion of ever smoked regularly who quit smoking is calculated by dividing the number of ex-regular smokers by the number of ever smoked regularly smoked.

TABLE 38

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EX-REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

SEX	REGION	NUMBER OF EX-REGULAR SMOKERS	EX-REGULAR SMOKERS AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION	RATIO REGULAR SMOKERS TO EX-REGULAR SMOKERS
BOTH SEXES	CANADA	2,813,686	15.3%	2.14
	ATLANTIC REGION	236,307	14.2	2.40
	QUEBEC	774,014	15.7	2.48
	ONTARIO	1,007,717	15.1	1.99
	PRAIRIE REGION	444,583	14.4	2.13
	BRITISH COLUMBIA	351,065	16.8	1.68
MALES	CANADA	1,776,438	19.7	1.86
	ATLANTIC REGION	151,351	18.4	2.13
	QUEBEC	482,259	20.1	2.23
	ONTARIO	635,193	19.6	1.69
	PRAIRIE REGION	287,892	18.7	1.83
	BRITISH COLUMBIA	219,743	21.4	1.42
FEMALES	CANADA	1,037,248	11.0	2.62
	ATLANTIC REGION	84,956	10.0	2.89
	QUEBEC	291,755	11.6	2.89
	ONTARIO	372,524	10.9	2.49
	PRAIRIE REGION	156,691	10.1	2.69
	BRITISH COLUMBIA	131,322	12.4	2.11

Ratio - Regular Smokers ÷ Ex-Regular Smokers

TABLE 39

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF EX-REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1981

SEX	AGE GROUP	NUMBER OF EX-REGULAR SMOKERS	EX-REGULAR SMOKERS AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION	RATIO REGULAR SMOKERS TO EX-REGULAR SMOKERS
BOTH SEXES	TOTAL 15 YEARS & OVER	2,813,686	15.2%	2.14
	15-19	59,988	2.7	8.49
	20-24	203,548	8.7	4.62
	25-44	1,172,772	16.6	2.29
	45-64	903,244	19.8	1.71
	65 YEARS AND OLDER	474,135	21.2	.72
	TOTAL 20 YEARS & OVER	2,753,698	17.0	2.00
MALES	TOTAL 15 YEARS & OVER	1,776,438	19.7	1.86
	15-19	20,499	1.8 Q	12.49
	20-24	92,725	7.9	5.06
	25-44	706,210	20.0	2.13
	45-64	612,821	27.5	1.43
	65 YEARS AND OLDER	344,183	35.5	0.60
	TOTAL 20 YEARS & OVER	1,755,939	22.2	1.74
FEMALES	TOTAL 15 YEARS & OVER	1,037,248	11.0	2.62
	15-19	39,489	3.7 Q	6.41
	20-24	110,823	9.6	4.25
	25-44	466,561	19.9	2.54
	45-64	290,423	12.4	2.29
	65 YEARS AND OLDER	129,952	10.2	1.05
	TOTAL 20 YEARS & OVER	997,759	12.0	2.46

Ratio - Regular Smokers ÷ Ex-Regular Smokers

Q - High sampling variability ÷ use with caution

TABLE 40

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NON-SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1981

SEX	AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION (N) (IN THOUSANDS)	NON-SMOKERS	
			NUMBER (n) (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENTAGE
BOTH SEXES	TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER	18,420.4	11,390.3	61.8%
	15 - 19	2,205.0	1,597.5	72.4
	20 - 24	2,329.2	1,274.0	54.7
	25 - 44	7,081.5	3,988.6	56.3
	45 - 64	4,568.4	2,759.1	60.4
	65 YEARS AND OVER	2,236.3	1,771.1	79.2
	TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	16,215.4	9,792.8	60.4
MALES	TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER	9,026.3	5,050.9	56.0
	15 - 19	1,123.3	815.7	72.6
	20 - 24	1,175.3	643.3	54.7
	25 - 44	3,531.6	1,754.5	49.7
	45 - 64	2,227.4	1,163.7	52.2
	65 YEARS AND OVER	968.6	673.6	69.5
	TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	7,902.9	4,235.2	53.6
FEMALES	TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER	9,394.1	6,339.4	67.5
	15 - 19	1,081.7	781.8	72.3
	20 - 24	1,153.7	630.7	54.7
	25 - 44	3,549.9	2,234.1	62.9
	45 - 64	2,341.0	1,595.4	68.1
	65 YEARS AND OVER	1,267.7	1,097.4	86.6
	TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	8,312.4	5,557.6	66.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Supplement, December 1981

TABLE 41

PERCENTAGE OF NON-SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1965 TO 1981

AGE GROUP	1965	1970	1974(a)	1977	1979	1981
BOTH SEXES						
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER	50.2	52.9	55.3	58.1	60.1	61.8
15-19	68.9	65.1	64.3	67.7	68.7	72.4
20-24	42.6	46.0	48.0	51.5	54.4	54.7
25-44	42.1	45.7	49.2	52.1	54.3	56.3
45-64	48.1	52.5	55.2	57.6	59.3	60.4
65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER	66.8	70.3	73.2	74.3	76.9	79.2
TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	47.2	51.0	53.9	56.6	58.8	60.4
MALES						
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER	34.8	41.1	43.3	50.9	53.6	56.0
15-19	60.3	59.1	61.5	67.3	68.6	72.6
20-24	30.4	38.0	40.5	48.2	51.8	54.7
25-44	27.8	34.8	39.5	44.7	48.3	49.7
45-64	30.1	38.4	43.1	48.8	50.4	52.2
65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER	42.3	49.2	55.9	60.0	63.3	70.5
TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	30.6	38.1	42.9	48.2	51.3	53.6
FEMALES						
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER	65.3	64.5	65.1	65.0	66.3	67.5
15-19	77.8	71.3	67.2	68.1	68.8	72.3
20-24	54.4	54.2	55.8	54.8	56.9	54.7
25-44	56.1	56.6	59.0	59.6	60.3	62.9
45-64	66.2	66.1	66.8	66.0	67.7	68.1
65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER	88.8	87.9	86.8	85.2	87.5	86.6
TOTAL 20 YEARS AND OVER	63.4	63.5	64.8	64.6	66.0	66.9

Notes: (a) Percentages of non-smokers in the population 15 years of age and over for the year 1975 are estimates derived from the 1973 and 1974 Labour Force Survey data. (see Smoking Habits of Canadians, 1965 to 1974, Technical Report No. 1, Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate)

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Supplements 1965 to 1981.

TABLE 42

NUMBER OF NON-SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

	NON-SMOKERS					
	CANADA	REGION				
	TOTAL	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	11,390,346	1,011,219	2,744,979	4,243,305	1,990,487	1,400,357
15 - 19.....	1,597,494	160,270	375,375	605,859	275,144	180,846
20 - 24.....	1,274,064	116,437	316,954	449,735	237,553	153,386
25 - 44.....	3,988,584	335,108	1,005,689	1,463,863	697,324	486,601
45 - 64.....	2,759,142	230,417	647,212	1,062,119	472,047	347,347
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	1,771,062	168,987	399,749	661,728	308,420	232,177
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	9,792,852	850,949	2,369,604	3,637,446	1,715,343	1,219,511
SEX						
MALE						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	5,050,936	442,005	1,168,495	1,882,502	909,612	648,323
15 - 19.....	815,734	76,403	196,035	308,967	143,753	90,575
20 - 24.....	643,337	55,828	165,804	227,581	119,633	74,491
25 - 44.....	1,754,498	151,959	433,028	631,893	313,340	224,278
45 - 64.....	1,163,737	96,090	242,439	458,267	208,099	158,842
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	673,630	61,725	131,188	255,794	124,786	100,137
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	4,235,203	365,602	972,459	1,573,535	765,859	557,748
FEMALE						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	6,339,410	569,214	1,576,484	2,360,803	1,080,875	752,034
15 - 19.....	781,760	83,867	179,340	296,892	131,391	90,271
20 - 24.....	630,727	60,608	151,150	222,154	117,919	78,895
25 - 44.....	2,234,086	183,149	572,660	831,970	383,983	262,323
45 - 64.....	1,595,405	134,327	404,773	603,852	263,948	188,505
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	1,097,431	107,262	268,561	405,935	183,634	132,040
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	5,557,650	485,347	1,397,144	2,063,911	949,484	661,763

TABLE 43

PERCENTAGE OF NON-SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND REGION, CANADA, 1981

	NON-SMOKERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION					
	CANADA	REGION				
	TOTAL	ATLANTIC REGION	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	61.8%	60.6%	55.8%	63.8%	64.4%	67.1%
15 - 19.....	72.4	70.3	63.9	77.2	73.2	79.0
20 - 24.....	54.7	52.5	50.4	54.9	57.2	62.7
25 - 44.....	60.4	61.0	53.1	61.9	65.0	65.6
45 - 64.....	79.2	79.2	73.5	81.0	82.0	81.2
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	60.4	59.0	54.8	62.0	63.1	65.6
20 YEARS AND OVER.....						
SEX						
MALE						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	56.0	53.8	48.8	58.0	59.1	63.2
15 - 19.....	72.6	66.0	65.5	77.0	75.3	77.7
20 - 24.....	54.7	49.8	52.3	54.9	57.0	61.0
25 - 44.....	49.7	48.4	44.9	50.7	51.6	56.3
45 - 64.....	52.2	52.0	41.5	54.7	57.8	61.1
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	69.5	64.6	57.4	74.1	72.9	78.3
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	53.6	51.7	46.4	55.3	56.8	61.4
FEMALE						
ALL AGES						
15 YEARS AND OVER.....	67.5	67.2	62.6	69.2	69.6	70.8
15 - 19.....	72.3	74.8	62.3	77.3	71.0	80.4
20 - 24.....	54.7	55.2	48.5	54.9	57.5	64.4
25 - 44.....	62.9	58.2	59.0	65.4	64.9	65.6
45 - 64.....	68.1	69.6	63.8	68.8	72.0	69.9
65 YEARS AND OVER.....	86.6	91.0	85.2	86.1	89.6	83.5
20 YEARS AND OVER.....	66.9	66.0	62.6	68.2	69.4	69.6

TABLE 44

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, REGION, AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	TOTAL	EDUCATION				
		0 to 8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
CANADA						
TOTAL.....	18,420,364	3,956,826	9,573,320	1,469,336	1,834,599	1,586,283
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	1,669,715	458,743	832,312	103,234	162,055	113,371
QUEBEC.....	4,914,970	1,381,916	2,354,900	305,330	514,580	358,244
ONTARIO.....	6,655,517	1,316,293	3,484,373	572,457	643,786	638,608
PRAIRIE REGION.....	3,092,518	541,520	1,689,207	250,401	323,883	287,507
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	2,087,644	258,354	1,212,529	237,914	190,295	188,552
SEX						
MALE						
CANADA						
TOTAL.....	9,026,309	1,990,094	4,498,751	776,316	788,584	972,564
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	822,203	254,392	396,351	49,064	57,530	64,866
QUEBEC.....	2,394,637	641,923	1,106,812	165,691	250,655	229,556
ONTARIO.....	3,245,401	668,873	1,609,963	315,540	259,717	391,308
PRAIRIE REGION.....	1,538,993	281,186	818,716	128,416	141,266	169,409
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	1,025,075	143,720	566,909	117,605	79,416	117,425
FEMALE						
CANADA						
TOTAL.....	9,394,055	1,966,732	5,074,569	693,020	1,046,015	613,720
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	847,513	204,351	435,961	54,170	104,525	48,506
QUEBEC.....	2,520,332	739,993	1,248,087	139,639	263,925	128,688
ONTARIO.....	3,410,116	647,420	1,874,409	256,918	384,069	247,301
PRAIRIE REGION.....	1,553,525	260,334	870,491	121,985	182,617	118,098
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	1,062,569	114,634	645,620	120,309	110,880	71,127

TABLE 45

NUMBER OF NON-SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, REGION, AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	NON-SMOKERS					
		EDUCATION				
	TOTAL	0-8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
CANADA						
TOTAL	11,390,346	2,431,913	5,625,730	968,032	1,205,989	1,158,682
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION	1,011,219	258,568	493,111	67,706	104,621	87,213
QUEBEC	2,744,979	744,566	1,268,714	174,747	320,026	236,926
ONTARIO	4,243,305	866,919	2,085,853	390,353	436,189	463,992
PRAIRIE REGION	1,990,487	371,401	1,010,920	170,785	216,686	220,695
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1,400,357	190,460	767,133	164,440	128,467	149,856
SEX						
MALE						
CANADA						
TOTAL	5,050,936	1,005,975	2,428,502	489,200	465,018	662,241
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION	442,005	120,751	212,823	29,670	30,275	48,486
QUEBEC	1,168,495	252,827	538,360	97,761	141,181	138,367
ONTARIO	1,882,502	369,910	893,963	198,227	156,507	263,894
PRAIRIE REGION	909,612	165,159	449,829	87,785	84,356	122,484
BRITISH COLUMBIA	648,323	97,329	333,528	75,758	52,699	89,010
FEMALE						
CANADA						
TOTAL	6,339,410	1,425,938	3,197,228	478,832	740,971	496,441
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION	569,214	137,817	280,288	38,036	74,345	38,727
QUEBEC	1,576,484	491,739	730,354	76,987	178,845	98,559
ONTARIO	2,360,803	497,008	1,191,889	192,126	279,681	200,097
PRAIRIE REGION	1,080,875	206,242	561,091	83,000	132,330	98,212
BRITISH COLUMBIA	752,034	93,131	433,605	88,683	75,769	60,846

TABLE 46

PERCENTAGE OF NON-SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, REGION, AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1981

	NON-SMOKERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION					
		EDUCATION				
	TOTAL	0-8	SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST-SECONDARY	SOME POST-SECONDARY	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL						
CANADA						
TOTAL.....	61.8%	61.5%	58.8%	65.9%	65.7%	73.0%
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	60.6	56.4	59.2	65.6	64.6	76.9
QUEBEC.....	55.8	53.9	53.9	57.2	62.2	66.1
ONTARIO.....	63.8	65.9	59.9	68.2	67.8	72.7
PRAIRIE REGION.....	64.4	68.6	59.8	68.2	66.9	76.8
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	67.1	73.7	63.3	69.1	67.5	79.5
SEX						
MALE						
CANADA						
TOTAL.....	56.0	50.5	54.0	63.0	59.0	68.1
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	53.8	47.5	53.7	60.5	52.6	74.7
QUEBEC.....	48.8	39.4	48.6	59.0	56.3	60.3
ONTARIO.....	58.0	55.3	55.5	62.8	60.3	67.4
PRAIRIE REGION.....	59.1	58.7	54.9	68.4	59.7	72.3
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	63.2	67.7	58.8	64.4	66.4	75.8
FEMALE						
CANADA						
TOTAL.....	67.5	72.5	63.0	69.1	70.8	80.9
REGION						
ATLANTIC REGION.....	67.2	67.4	64.3	70.2	71.1	79.8
QUEBEC.....	62.6	66.5	58.5	55.1	67.8	76.6
ONTARIO.....	69.2	76.8	63.6	74.8	72.8	80.9
PRAIRIE REGION.....	69.6	79.2	64.5	68.0	72.5	83.2
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	70.8	81.2	67.2	73.7	68.3	85.5

TABLE 47

DOMESTIC SALES AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MANUFACTURED AND HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES, CANADA, 1968-1981

YEAR	DOMESTIC SALES OF MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES (IN THOUSANDS)	DOMESTIC SALES OF [1] HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES (IN THOUSANDS)	DOMESTIC SALES OF MANUFACTURES PLUS HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES (IN THOUSANDS)	DOMESTIC SALES OF CIGARS (MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION (15 YEARS AGE AND OVER) OF MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES AND HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES
1968	46,270,233	7,021,317	53,291,550	462	3,703
1969	46,582,210	6,817,494	53,399,704	509	3,619
1970	49,822,534	6,921,682	56,744,216	560	3,765
1971	50,864,422	7,188,643	58,053,065	624	3,772
1972	53,292,493	6,973,751	60,266,244	570	3,825
1973	54,864,304	7,358,724	62,223,028	609	3,849
1974	57,122,801	6,705,278	63,828,079	590	3,844
1975	57,755,795	6,709,747	64,465,542	474	3,799
1976	60,744,885	6,575,385	67,320,270	507	3,887
1977	61,786,571	6,315,140	68,101,711	466	3,901
1978	61,610,013	5,658,958	67,268,971	439	3,780
1979	63,865,638	5,226,595	69,092,233	420	3,816
1980	64,491,608	4,783,134	69,274,742	415	3,758
1981	66,558,869	4,763,915	71,322,784	414	3,872

Source: Statistics Canada, " Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products", Catalogue 32-022, Monthly, 1968 to 1981.

1. The assumption is made that one kilogram of tobacco yields 1000 cigarettes, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 48

ESTIMATED DAILY PER SMOKER CONSUMPTION OF CIGARETTES IN CANADA, 1965-1981

YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF [1] CIGARETTE SMOKERS (THOUSANDS)	DOMESTIC SALES OF [2] MANUFACTURED PLUS HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES (MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION BY SMOKERS AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER	ESTIMATED DAILY PER SMOKER CONSUMPTION OF CIGARETTES
1965	6,046.5	51,173.0	8,463	23.1
1970	6,471.7	56,744.2	8,768	24.0
1975	6,939.7	64,465.5	9,289	25.4
1977	6,906.0	68,101.7	9,861	27.0
1979	6,721.9	69,092.2	10,278	28.2
1981	6,668.2	71,322.8	10,695	29.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Population 1921 to 1971, Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age Group, Canada and Provinces, Catalogue 91-512, Occasional, July 1973.

1. Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Habits of Canadians, 1965 to 1979, Ottawa, 1980.

2. Statistics Canada, Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, Catalogue 32-022, Monthly, 1965 to 1981.

CHART 1

PERCENT OF REGULAR SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER
BY SEX, CANADA 1966-1981

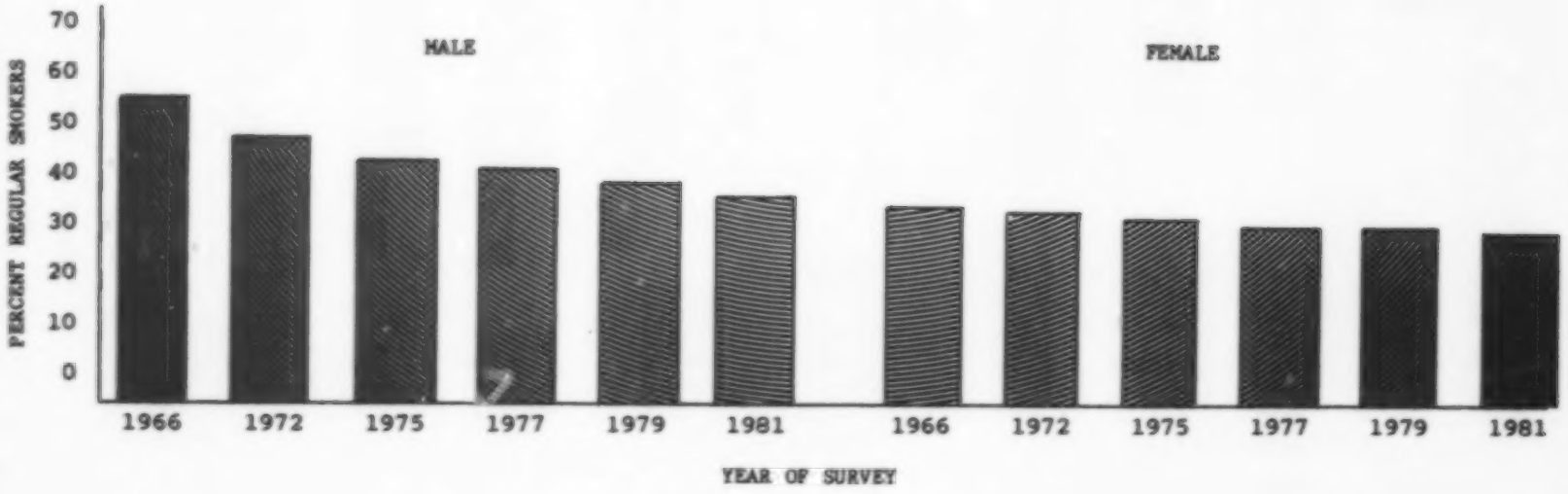


CHART 2

PERCENT OF REGULAR SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION AGE 15 YEARS AND OVER
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA 1966 and 1981

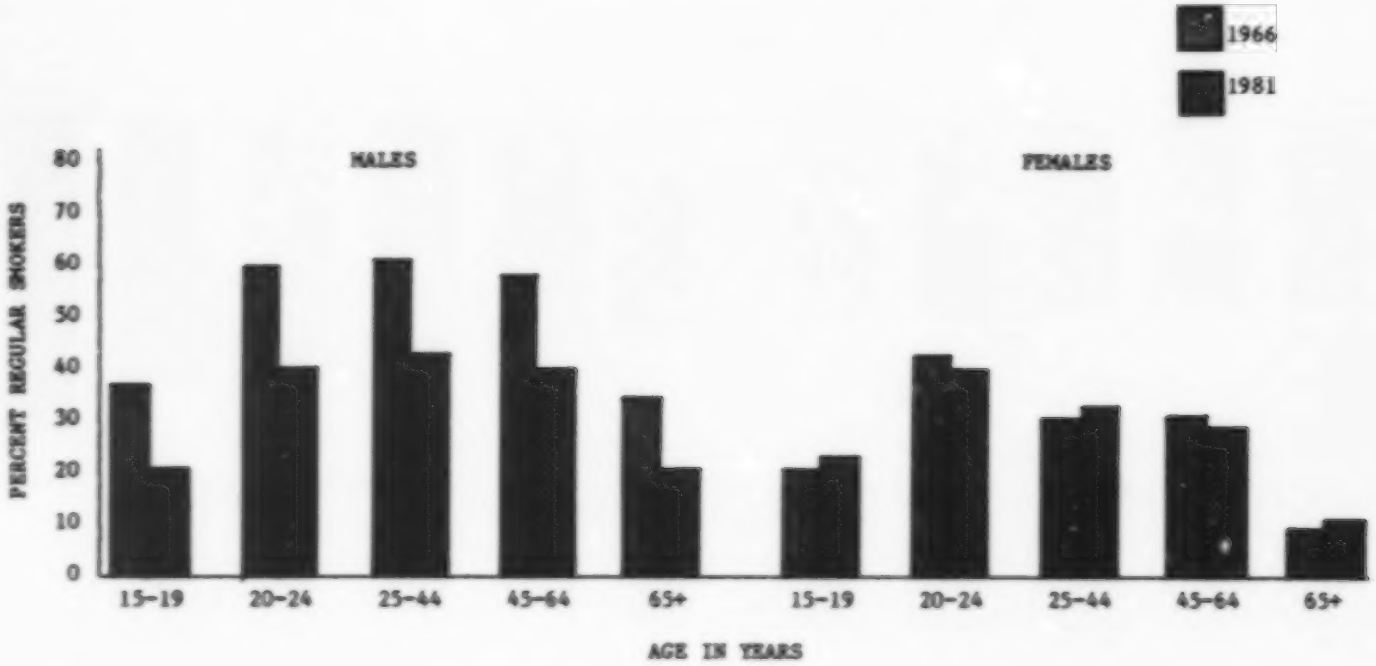
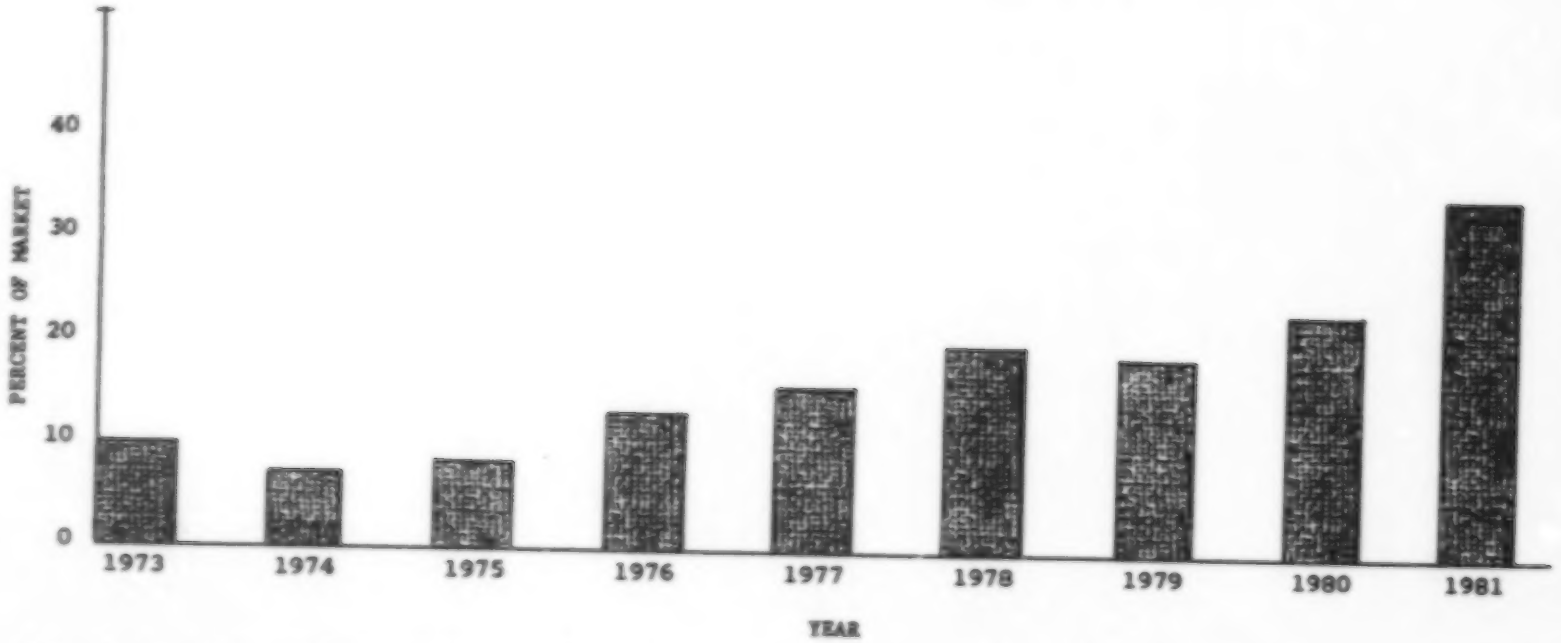


CHART 3

PAR

MARKET SHARE OF CANADIAN LOW TAR[1] BRANDS 1983 - 1981[2,3]



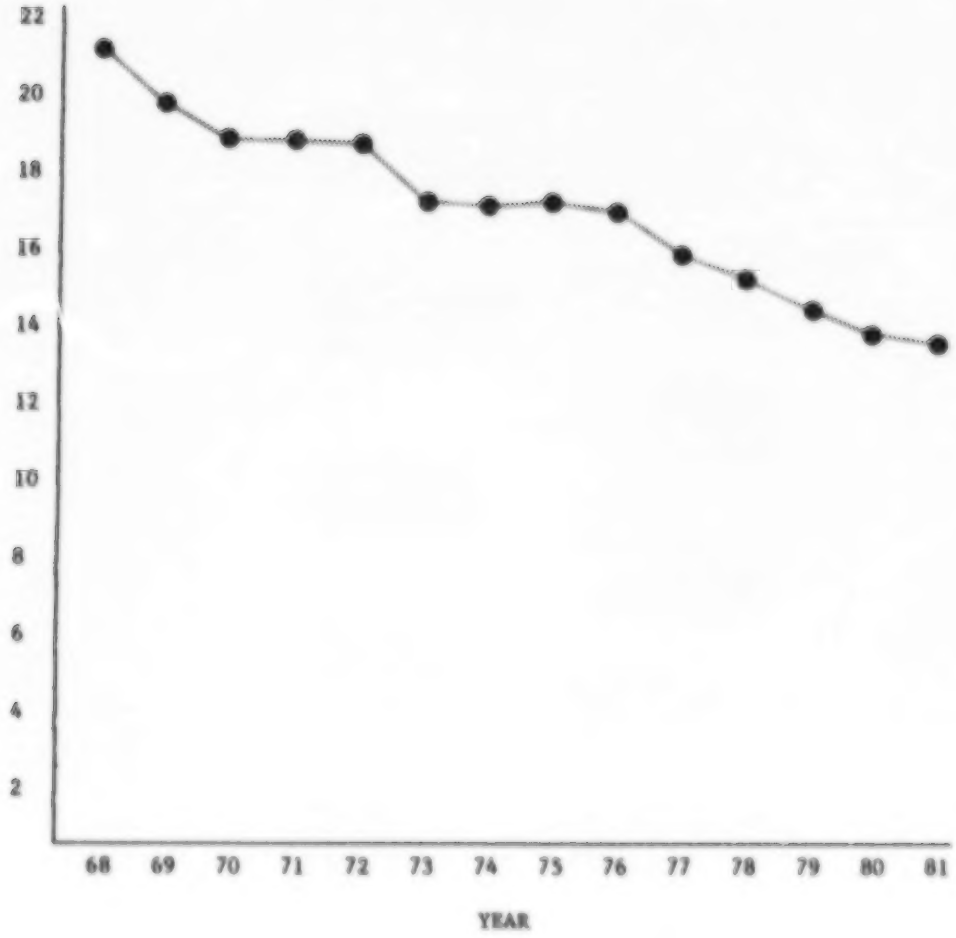
1 Low Tar Brand - arbitrarily defined as brands with nominal deliveries of tar less than or equal to 12 mg.

2 Graph based on data from William S. Richert and J.C. Robinson, "Yields of Selected Toxic Agents in the Smoke of Canadian Cigarettes", 1969 and 1978. A Decade of Change. Preventive Medicine, 10, 353-363, 1981.

3 Data relating to 1980 and 1981 were provided by Bureau of Tobacco Control and Biometrics, Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

CHART 4

SALES-WEIGHTED AVERAGE TAR DELIVERIES IN MILLIGRAMS PER CIGARETTE OF CANADIAN CIGARETTES, 1968-1981



METHODOLOGY

The Canadian Labour Force Survey is the largest continuing household survey conducted by Statistics Canada. It is conducted on a monthly basis and covers the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over from the ten provinces of Canada. It excludes the Yukon and Northwest Territories, populations living on Indian reserves and Crown lands, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. The population in excluded areas accounts for about two percent of the total population of Canada.

The sample is a multi-stage probability sample of dwellings. Approximately 56 000 dwellings are sampled each month. Households within the selected dwellings are interviewed once a month for six consecutive months. The participating households are divided into six panels. Each month a new panel is rotated into the sample and in its sixth month is rotated out. Each panel is a representative sample of the population.

A complicated weighting scheme is incorporated into the Labour Force Survey design. Provinces are sampled in differing ratios to ensure that estimates at the provincial level are stable. A second weight adjusts for non-response, while two more weighting factors make adjustments for the urban/rural composition, and the age/sex distribution of the population. In constructing the latter two weights sample proportions are compared to population estimates to correct for population slippage. The latter term refers to under or over coverage of the sample frame.

The principal purpose of the Labour Force Survey is to measure labour force activity and characteristics. However, since 1965 Health and Welfare Canada has monitored the smoking behaviour of Canadians through supplements to the Labour Force Survey. The 1981 smoking survey is based on the use of a one-third sample (two panels) of the Labour Force Survey.

Data from sample surveys are subject to error from a number of sources. Two basic types of error may be distinguished: sampling and non-sampling. The first of these arises because the sample does not include every unit in the population and hence leads to a degree of uncertainty in any estimate derived from the sample. The magnitude of this error can be estimated and is strongly related to the sample size upon which the estimate is based as well as the variability of the particular characteristic under study.

In the Labour Force Survey, measures of the reliability of the data known as 'sampling error of the estimate' or coefficient of variation are used to determine release of the data. These are expressed as a percent of the number to which it refers and are usually higher for smaller population sub groups such as smaller urban and rural areas. In this report, numbers with a sampling error between 16.6% and 25% are qualified with a 'Q'. These data should be interpreted with the high sampling error in mind.

Estimates with a sampling error above 25% are not published for supplementary surveys. They are replaced with an asterisk (*).

Non-sampling errors cover all other types of errors. They arise from a wide range of sources and include errors due to coverage, measurement, non-response, proxy response, processing and estimation.

A number of changes have been introduced into the 1981 Smoking Behaviour Survey. Additional questions were asked in order to more clearly define high risk groups, and to identify groups for which the shift towards reduced smoking levels or smoking cessation is more evident. The additional questions measure duration of smoking, age at smoking onset, attempts to reduce smoking level, or to quit smoking.

Since the Smoking Behaviour Survey relies on proxy respondents, controls were introduced for all of the new questions. In a case where a proxy respondent expressed uncertainty regarding the appropriate response for a household member, the interviewer was advised to make arrangements to speak to the person in question by telephone or to visit the dwelling later when the information could be obtained. The introduction of proxy controls, however, does not compensate for proxy residents who provide incorrect information about the smoking behaviour of other household members. It is possible that proxy responses create a downward bias in smoking prevalence estimates particularly for the 15 to 19 age group. Respondents may not be aware of the smoking behaviour of teenagers in the household.

The estimated base population from which smoking prevalence estimates are derived are provided to facilitate the collapsing of age categories.

APPENDIX - B

DERIVATION OF VARIABLE 'CLEAR ATTEMPT TO REDUCE SMOKING LEVEL'

QUESTION		RESPONSE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Question 21	Is this the same kind of cigarette (brand, size, filter, non-filter) that ... was smoking 12 months ago?	=1 Same Brand =2 Not Same Brand =3 Did not smoke 12 months ago	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Question 22	Is the brand ... now smokes stronger, milder, or about the same as the brand ... was smoking 12 months ago?	=1 Stronger than 12 months ago =2 Milder than 12 months ago =3 About the same as 12 months ago					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Question 23	Compared to 12 months ago is ... now smoking more, smoking less, or smoking about the same amount?	=1 Smokes more =2 Smokes less =3 Smokes about the same amount		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Derived variable = Clear Attempt			X						X	X		X	
		= No Attempt		X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X
		= End	X												

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

SURVEY OF SMOKING HABITS 1981

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

District No 2 | Survey date 3 | Assignment No 4 | 1 FORM NO 06

HRD page - line No | Given name | Surname

5 | 6 | 7

10 HAS . . . EVER SMOKED CIGARETTES, CIGARS OR A PIPE?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ *Go to 20*

11 AT THE PRESENT TIME, DOES . . . SMOKE A PIPE?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ *Go to 13*

12 AT THE PRESENT TIME, DOES . . . SMOKE A PIPE REGULARLY (USUALLY EVERY DAY) OR OCCASIONALLY (NOT EVERY DAY)?

Regularly 1 ○ Occasionally 2 ○

13 AT THE PRESENT TIME, DOES . . . SMOKE CIGARS?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ *Go to 15*

14 AT THE PRESENT TIME, DOES . . . SMOKE CIGARS REGULARLY (USUALLY EVERY DAY) OR OCCASIONALLY (NOT EVERY DAY)?

Regularly 1 ○ Occasionally 2 ○

15 AT THE PRESENT TIME, DOES . . . SMOKE CIGARETTES?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ *Go to 25*

16 AT THE PRESENT TIME, DOES . . . SMOKE CIGARETTES REGULARLY (USUALLY EVERY DAY) OR OCCASIONALLY (NOT EVERY DAY)?

Regularly 1 ○ Occasionally 2 ○

17 AT WHAT AGE DID . . . START SMOKING?

Enter age

18 HOW MANY CIGARETTES DOES . . . USUALLY SMOKE PER DAY?

Enter number of cigarettes

19 DOES . . . USUALLY INHALE THE SMOKE?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Don't know 3 ○

20 WHAT KIND OF CIGARETTES DOES . . . USUALLY SMOKE? (BRAND, SIZE, FILTER, NON-FILTER)

Enter code

21 IS THIS THE SAME KIND OF CIGARETTE (BRAND, SIZE FILTER, NON-FILTER) THAT . . . WAS SMOKING 12 MONTHS AGO?

Yes 1 ○ *Go to 23* No 2 ○

Did not smoke 12 months ago . . . . . 3 ○ *Go to 24*

22 IS THE BRAND . . . NOW SMOKES STRONGER, MILDER, OR ABOUT THE SAME AS THE BRAND . . . WAS SMOKING 12 MONTHS AGO?

Stronger . . . . . 1 ○

Milder . . . . . 2 ○

About the same . . . . . 3 ○

23 COMPARED TO 12 MONTHS AGO, IS . . . NOW SMOKING MORE, SMOKING LESS OR SMOKING ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT? *mark only one*

Smokes more . . . . . 1 ○

Smokes less . . . . . 2 ○

Smokes about the same amount . . . . . 3 ○

24 HAS . . . MADE AN EFFORT TO STOP SMOKING IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

Yes 1 ○ *Go to 30* No 2 ○ *Go to 30*

25 HAS . . . EVER SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ *Go to 30*

26 AT WHAT AGE DID . . . START SMOKING CIGARETTES REGULARLY?

Enter age

27 HOW LONG AGO DID . . . STOP SMOKING CIGARETTES?

Less than 12 months . . . . . 99 ○

or

Enter number of years

28 ABOUT HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID . . . USUALLY SMOKE DAILY?

Enter number of cigarettes

29 DID . . . USUALLY INHALE THE SMOKE?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Don't know 3 ○

30 INFORMATION SOURCE

HRD page-line No.

99 NOTES *See over for additional NOTES*

8-5400-0 26-8-81 TBS 100500

FRANÇAIS AU VERSO

Authority - Statistics Act Chapter 15 Statutes of Canada 1970 - 71 - 72